VOL. XII.

THE GRANDEST YET

Brunswick his port rather than Savannah

Under these rumors Nashville and Chat-

those most interested in this stock. The con-

ferences between Cole and Newcomb here

Nashville and Chattanooga line. The Lou-

H. W. G.

them actual possession of the Southeaster

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Mr. Bayas

passed.
Mr. Hampton, from the committee

road.

BIG BOOM FOR BRUNSWICK.

on the decline in the stocks and the above dispatch the favorite theory of those who are watching the situation is as follows: The purchase of the Nashville and Chattanooga road did not give the Land N. the control of the Western and Atlantic road from Chattanoors to Atlanta) as expected: but it led to a five years' contract with Wadley, of the Central, by which he is to run his lines as a unit with the Louisville and Nashville lines, the latter to fix the rates. Wadley is met at Atlanta and in getting to that point the L. and N. of course wants to work entirely over its own lines if possible, which is out of the question by way of Chattanooga, so long as the Western and Atlantic remains independent. Before the purchase of the Nashville and Chattanooga was projected, the plan of the Louisville and Nashville to get to Atlanta was to build the Georgia Western line from Atlanta to a point on the North and South Alabama road, a part of the Louisville and Nashville system, and to revive this project and drop the Nashville and Chattanooga is the point of the theory now being stated. By means of the control of the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Louisville and Nashville road, a dangerous rival, which Colonel Cule had arr n; ged to extend directly into Louisville; second, the refusal of the Owensboro and Nashville; second, the refusal of the Owensboro and Nashville road but it led to a five years' contract with Wadrival, which Colonel Cole had arr n yed to ex-tend directly into Louisville; second, the re-fusal of the Owensboro and Nashville road and the St. Louis and Southeastern road, offered here to the Louisville and Nashville week before last by Colonel Cole and his directors; third, such a hold on Colnel Cole directors; third, such a hold on Colnel Cole that not only could he do nothing of danger to the Louisville and Nashville, but he had to yield his friendship and agree, in order to be left to work out a part of his plaus, to act in conjunction with the stronger company. Colonel Cole and Mr. Newcomb went on to New York together, and have been together ever since. Having gained so much by means of the Nashville and Chattanooga, the theory continues, the Louisville and Nashville has now found it to be the best plan to drop it and again take up the Georgia Western road, thus to get into Atlanta entirely over its own lines. The road can be built in its own lines. The road can be built in eight months; the route by way of Mont gomery to Wadley's system at Macon to be used in the meantime as it was previous to used in the meantime as it was previous to the purchase of the Nashville and Chattastock has been unloading its Nash-ville and Chattanooga stock is not an unlikely theory to account for the tremendous break in the price, which has not reached a point below that at which the Louisville and Nashville bought.

DE FUNIAK TALKS.

Louisville Courier-Journal, 15th

A Counier-Journal man went to see Mr.
Fred de Funiak last night in reference to
the statements made in yesterday's special
dispatch to the Courier-Journal regarding
some culminating stroke on the part of the
Louisville and Nashville management. Mr.
De Funiak said that he could only say
that in his opinion the report was correct
in so far as it is stated that it was likely
that the Georgia Western would be built
very quickly. Further than that he could
only say that the expected coup did not
mean that any effort was being made to
buy the O, and M. road.

PROPPING MONEY IN WALL STREET.

New York Star.

In the ups and downs of Wall street, occasionally some of the shrewdest operators are badly squeezed, and pools formed to entrap the unwary come to grief. The most notable instance of heavy losses recently is the syndicate of Wall street brokers, which was organized to manipulate St. Louis, Nashville and Chattanooga stock. These shares early in the week sold up to 128, and closed on Tuesday at 124. On Wednesday morning a big break occurred, and from 120 the stock fell to 111, and reacted, under manipulation, to 115. It broke on Thursday to par, and yesterday it sold down as low as 84, closing at 86½87½, and showing a decline in less than ten days of 44 points, the pool suffering a loss of 22,000 shares, or about \$200,000.

IX CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1880.

NEW YORK, March 17.-The Georgie estern project is still being busily dis-WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Simmons assecame up in executive session to-day or he adverse report of the casion to-day or Captain Gloster was to-day ordered by tele-

> hhlds it bad policy for the demo ding Senator Hill's speech, the senate

not exceeding two and a half millions, and Argument will be resumed at the next executive session. It is thought that, de-pite the generous and earnest advocacy of senator Hill, the name of Simmons will be ejected, several republicans voting against confirmation. McGhee, who will use the Georgia Western

The bill reported by Senator Jones, of Florida, from the senate committee on outlie lands, to-day, provides that where any lauds of the United States shall have been entered and the government price paid for them in full no suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, by or in the name of the United States, shall thereafter be prosecuted or instituted for any trespasses on or for any material taken from sat tlands prior to March 1, 1879, provided that delendants shall pay all costs accrued prior to said entry. It also provides that the government price of all lands within railroad limits which were raised to \$2.50 per acre shall be reduced to \$1.25 per acre shall be reduced to \$1.25 per acre. The purpose of the bill is to relieve from prosecution upon the terms above stipulated a large number of citizens of the gulf states, who from ignorance of the law or carelessness, and under implied and express license from the United States government, have committed trespasses on to connect their Memphis and Brunswick system, and that Newcomb will make He will go south about Saturday, and will doubtless make formal propositions to Atanooga stock has fallen from 124 to 85, as all Louisville and Nashville freights will be carried beyond it and delivered into At-Louisville stock has gone up steadily, as the Georgia Western is a favorite project with

and express license from the United States government, have committed trespasses on public timber lands prior to March 1, 1879. The committee take the ground that previ-ous to that date fair warning had not been given of the changed policy intended to be pursued by the government, but subsequent trespassers are not included in the bill's proterminated, it is said, in disagreement and Governor Porter takes the presidency of the isville people to-day signed papers giving New York—Futures opened a shade lower early in the day the market developed a b feeling and moved upwards. At the close fut

were steady and about 10 points above the clos quotations of yesterday. The highest be Special dispatch to The Constitution. Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The house committee on railways and canals agreed to-day to report favorably to the house of representatives Mr. Upson's bill, to authorize the secretary of war to contract with the San Antonia and Mexican border railway company for the immediate construction of a railroad from San Antonio to a point on the Rio Grande, at or near the town of Laredo, for the purpose of establishing a postal and military highway from the United States military headquarters at San Antonia, Texas, to the Mexican border. The committee amended the bill by limiting bonds to be issued to \$12,000 per mile instead of \$15,000, as originally proposed. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to remove the political disabilities of Roger A. Pryor, and tasked its present consideration. There being no objection, it was read the third time and military affairs, reported a bill to complete the survey of "Gettysburg battle-field and provide for the compliation and preservation of data showing the various positions and movements of the troops at that battle, illustrated by diagrams. Placed on the calendar endar. Mr. Plumb, from the committee on mili-Mr. Plumb, from the committee on military affairs, reported a substitute for the senate joint resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to adjust and settle the account between the United States and the state of Florida. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, from the committee on military atiairs, reported a substitute for the senate bill relating to the public lands of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

\$12,000 per mile instead of \$13,000, as originally proposed.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The house judiciary committee took up the Acklen case this morning but came to no conclusion in the matter. The members of the committee are extremely reticent, but it is learned that no definite proposition has yet been submitted.

THE KULDIA TREATY

calendar.

The senate then proceded to consider the calendar and took up the bill to pay Samuel J. Gustin for supplies taken by United States troops in Georgia during the Likely to End in a War Retween Bu war.
Mr. Edmunds objected to its present con New York, March 17.—A special from
Shanghai says the treaty relative to the territory of Kuldja recently negotiated with
Russia by the Chinese ambassador, Chung
How, is held by the authorities at Pekin to
be unpatriotic and derogatory to the dignity
of China. Shrewd judges believe that the
emperor has been advised that the Kuldja
indemnity is too great, and that the
best way to avoid paying it is to
withhold his ratification of the treaty.
Chung How is made the scape-goat. The
decision carries with it grave complications
between China and Russia, for the exar will
to eratinly resent the severe punishment of
the envoy. Indeed it is scarcely possible
to exaggerate the gravity of the situation.
A sudden warlike spirit seams to have gained possession of the Chinese people.
On all sides there are symptoms of a coming struggle, before which
all wars of the emperor will fade into insignificance. The green banner army is being
circulty trained in the principles of Euro
pean tactics. Their spears and matchlocks
are being replaced by riftes, and the bamboo
lances of the cavalty are giving place to the
orthodox subres of the British troopers.
The governor-general of the eighteen provinces of the empire have been charged
with special military commissions, and
new powers are conferred on members of
their staff. A general inspection has been
world or being airproposed to the empire have been contented on the decision to not of the empire have been overhauded
and coast defenses strengthened, and a number of foreign drill-masters have been
brought to Tientsin, which is the principal
garrison town of the empire. Preparations
are being aiready made for calling out the
irregular volunteers, who are only mustered
in in the gravest crisis of the state.

Garcelow's Gossip.

Augusta March 17.—Governor Garcelon yesterday testified before the commission to the commission of the state.

Garcelow's Gossip.

Augusta March 17.—Governor Garcelon yesterday testified before the commission to the commission of the state. sia and China. New York, March 17 .- A special from the senate resumed the consideration of the star route deticiency bill, the pending ques-tion being on the committee amend ment prohibiting an increase of the numtion being on the committee amendment prohibiting an increase of the number of trips on the star routes during the remainder of the fiscal year. Messars. Blaine, Plumb, and Call spoke against the amendment, and Messars. Beck, Saulsbury and Davis, of West Virginia, in favor of it. The amendment was then rejected—yeas 28, nays 32. An amendment prohibiting the expedition of service at a cost exceeding fifty per cent of the original contract price, was agreed to. An amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the immediate needs of the government printing office, was agreed to, the amendment declaring that, "nothing contained in this act shall be deemed or construed to affect the validity or legality of any act or omission of any officer of the United States or any proceeding therefor." The bill was then passed without division.

At 3:45 the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Manning of Mississippi, asked leave

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Manning of Mississippi, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the committee on the Pacific railroad to inquire as to the alleged contract between the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroad companies and the Pacific mail steamships, and report what legislation is necessary to protect the public interests in the premises.

Mr. Brewer objected.

Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the pending method of settling claims against the United States. Referred.

Mr. F. Wood, of New York asked leave to take from the speaker's table for present consideration a senate bill amending the laws relative to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels for a breach of the revenue laws.

An objection being made the bill was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, chairman of the

I-will subdivide this subject into-

First-What appears to be the theory

I will begin with the theory of their ap plication—that monstrous theory that all the roads in the state, or in any state, can

work at a uniform rate of charges.

Contact to what will be state and work a gradual, but certain determining to the property of many that are now both useful and reliable, but over which there is just a sufficient volume of business to enable them to keep up their property by existing in a hand-to-mouth sort of way, thus forcing them railroad property quite as heavily as it will the property of the roads themselves.

Upon what line of reasoning—upon what idea of justice and equity, can such a conclusion be reached or supported? The elements that enter into the cost of transportation are as numerous as the elements that enter into the cost of production of mest articles in use in the civilized world, and the degrees in cost of the various elements differ with every road.

Then, again, the cost per ton for moving the annual tonnage of a road independently of all expenses of operating it, bear a direct relation to the amount of tonnage. The heavy tennage securing a low cost—a light tonnage necessitating a high cost.

All this has been so often elaborated and

go without it. Neither does it require a large experience or deep research in railroad matters to demonstrate that the figures for the rates published by the commission ers mean just that to almost all the roads in the state. For illustration, I will give an approximation of the percent ge of profits yielded by some of the railroad property of the state and a comparison with percentage of reduction made in their revenues by the commissioners' rates. By a reference to the reports of the railroads of the state—accessible to all—it can be ascertained what percentage of their gross income is required to operate them. It can be found from their reports that the percentage of their gross income required for operating expenses for the chief and most prosperous roads in the state will vary with different roads from 60 to 60 per cent, leaving 34 to 40 per cent as a pet income. A comparison of their pres-

onnage necessitating a high cost.

All this has been so often elaborated and is so well understood by all who have given the subject only casual consideration, that it would be a reflection upon the intelligence of the community to suppose that it was necessary to do more than revert to it to establish the verdict of the impossibility of two roads occupying these two extremes in the greatest and least cost of operating or the greatest and least volume of business, working for the same tolls, and do justice to both roads and patrons. However, admitting for the sake of argument that the prin-ciple can be established and enforced, what are its results, worked out to its natural sequence?—what is its full meaning? With the hope of demonstrating it more clearly, I will draw upon the imagination for a case. Suppose a prosperous and thrifty community, located in a rich and healthful district, we will say twenty miles from some of our main trunk lines. They possess all the elements of rapid growth, with increasing prosperity, except the facilities for quick and cheap communication with the marcountry. Their present mea their products to market, and

return of such articles as their products are exchanged for. Is too slow and too expen-sive. A railroad is what they want. A railroad would virtually increase their pro-

the control of the Transfer of the Control of the C

THE CLAIMS OF GRANT'S PRIENDS

the time of the convention will heap up the pile of votes that New York and Pe the states that are sure to give this numb for General Grant:

the state and a comparison with percentage of reduction made in their revenues by the commissioners' rates. By a reference to the reports of the railroads of the state—access sible to all—it can be ascertained what percentage of their gross income is required to operate them. It can be found from their reports that the percentage of their gross income required for operating expenses for the chief and most prosperous roads in the state will vary with different roads from 60 to 66 per cent, leaving 34 to 40 per cent as a pet income. A comparison of their present rates with those of the commission will show that the reduction on these chief thoroughfares of the state will amount to for a 25 to 40 per cent of their gross revenue, leaving from 0 to 10 per cent to be applied to the interest accruing upon their stock, distributed as it is among all classes of our people.

We all can see what this means. This is serious talk, but we had as well look it squarely in the face at the very outset.

The Macon and Brunswick railroad, so recently sold by the state to capitains from without our border, at a fair valuation, with certainly a moral obligation on the part of the sitate was making use of it be fore and at the time of the purchase. From the last report

tween Grant and Blaine. Iowa and Wis-consin, Indiana and Michigan, and several other states, do not appear in the list, but Grant is almost sure to get some votes from each of them; and he is also sure to receive some votes from the territories and Pacific slope, which are not taken into account.

as fair and unre-trained conditions as the state was making use of it before and at the time of the purchase. From the last report of that road it can be seen that 87 per cent of its gross income was required to pay its operating expenses, and this cannot be regarded by any one familiar with the road's length and resources as an unfavorable management. This left the state a profit on the road's operation of 13 per cent.

The commissioners' rates reduce the earnings of that road, I think, on an average of about 45 per cent, leaving a loss of 32 per cent to be supplied by these gentlemen who were trusting enough to send their millions into Georgia, what can be expected of the condition of railrad property in the state after a few years operation under these rates? Many cases could be cited to show how hard this will work on many other roads. Upon the Sa

railrad property in the state after a few years operation under these rates? Many cases could be cited to show how hard this will work on many other roads. Upon the Savannah, Florida and Western railway will fall the blow quite as hard if not harder than upon the Macon and Brunswick. It is a long line through a thinly settled country and moving a very limited tonnage. The rates are necessarily what are called high. Yet it became bankrupt while working its so-called high rates under one of the most careful managements in the state.

After years of struggle with varying fortunes, at last by the introduction of outside capital, liberally expended, this road has been given new life.

These capitalists from without Georgia have relieved the road of its burden of outstanding obligation. They are laying it with steel rails and constructing from bridges and rendering it a safe and satifactory chaunel for the transportation of freight and passengers. Not with the current earnings of the road, for their present expenditures must be in excess of that, but presumably with the hope of ultimate return and faith in the laws of Georgia to give protection to all property within her limits. Now, are they to pay a penalty for this? Yet under our law and the commissioners they do. I repeat what I have said before, they are made to pay a penalty as if for a crime. Has the help we have received in Georgia from people outside our boundaries been of no use? Do we want no further aid from that direction that we should lay an embargo on any future influx of capital to the railroad interests of our state—while at the same time we involve all that is now here together with that which has been invested by our own citizens in the transportation companies in one common ruin?

Suffice for this paper. In my next I shall discuss the principle of the theory of a graduated scale of rates, demonstrate some of its working results, and will, before I finish, touch briefly upon the so called evils and abuses the commissioners were constituted to corr

TH A SCATTERING FOR SHERMAN.

New York and Pennsylvania are already instructed; Illinois certainly will be. Congressman Houck says that the Tennessee delegation will be instructed; and the action of the republicans in Kentucky will be similar; ex-Congressman Lynch from Mississippi says that state will not instruct, but will vote for Grant, and in my table I have credited Grant with only one-half the delegation. Ex-Congressman Smalls (colored), and ex-Congressman Mackey, of South Carolina, are here, and they both agree that the vote of that state will be divided between Grant and Blaine. Private letters from Georgia bring information that the delegation will not be instructed; but will be always of constitutional doctrine, in his views of constitutional doctrine, in his 'ideas respecting centralization' on the one hand and local self-government on the other, he is decidedly

HOW GEORGIA STANDS.

Atlanta Correspondence New York Times.

It must not be understood that the followers of General Grant in Georgia are an army without a leader, or without any one capable of being a leader. Probably the ablest republicans in the state are found in sympathy with them. Amos T. Akerman, District-Attorney Henry P. Farrow, George S. Thomas, one of the leading lawyers of Atlanta, it L. Mott, of Columbus, and many others might be mamed. These intelligent leaders of the Grant party will derive no Jittle aid from men who hitherto have acted with the democracy. Richard Peters, of Atlanta, one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the state, openly announces that he is for Grant. He said the other day: "I am for Grant, as a business man. I believe he can do more for the prosperity of the country than any other man. I believe he is the only man who can kill sectionalism, and as a southerner? I am for him, because he can do more for the south than anybody else. He is a better man than he was when he was president. His views are larger and more liberal, and he fore. In my opinion it is the very best thing we can do to take him." No less emphatic is Luther J. Glenn, who was the democratic candidate for congress, from this district, in 1872: "Indege Lochrane, with a heat of Irish at his back, expresses himself on the same line as Mr. Peters. Capitalia Joseph F. Burke, of the Gate City Guard, fully agrees with Judge Lochrane, What has been said is not intended to convey the impression that the Sherman movement in Georgia is dead. There are active and shrew politicians pushing it by a variety of stratagems, and they will muster a large following in the state convention. It is rumored that John Sherman will have an organ in Atlanta at no distant day, but this is hardly believed probable.

The republican struation in Georgia is just this: The republican struation. Georgia is just this: The republican struation. That has gained greatly since the movements in his favor at the north, and is savakening a popular enthusiasm whic

"Of course. The fight is practically be tween Blates and Sherman. Blaine will receive most of his support from the east and west."

New Jersey. 18 North Carolina. 10 South Carolina. 10 South Carolina. 12 Massachusetts. 12 Mississippi. 15 Mississippi. 15 Mississippi. 15 Mississippi. 16 Mississippi. 16 Mississippi. 17 Mississippi. 17 Mississippi. 18 Rhode Island. 18 Cennections. 18 Mississippi. 18 Rhode Island. 18 Cennections. 18 Mississippi. 19 Mi

his views of constitutional doctrine, in his 'ideas respecting centralizatiom' on the one hand and local self-government on the other, he is decidedly democratic, and at the same time his antecedents and his personal relations are such that republicans and independents could all vote for him. They would do this because he was an original, life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln, and was appointed by the martyr-president as the executor of his last will and testament, because he shared Lincoln's love for the constitution and the union, and sympathized with him in preferring that slavery should perish, even though it were in blood and fire, rather than that the constitution should be overthrown and the republic divided between contending, warring governments." A FRESH-BLOWN CANDIDATE.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Spaingfield, Ill., March 17.—The John M. Palmer club held a meeting at the courthouse to-night, which was crowded with citizens of Springfield, irrespective of party, and those democrats from abroad now in the city. Ex-Governor Palmer delivered an extended address, in which he accepted the position of candidate for the democratic nomination for president. He said he did not disparage or antagonize any of the great men mentioned for the position, and would pledge the support of the club and democracy of Sangamon and Illinois for the democratic nominee, whoever he may be. "I am compelled to believe," he said, "that the great body of the republican party are so blinded by prejudices, engendered by civil war, and persistently kent alive by their leaders, that they do not see that while they are aiding to subject the country to the despotic will of the repkless political majority, they are subverting the liberties of ail." He referred to the doctrine of state sovereignty as the bulwark of the nation, and concluded as follows: "In my judgment the contest of 1880 is not less important than that of 1860, and if I may be permitted, in the presence of this club, to say that, as in 1860 and the subsequent years of our great Special dispatch to The Constitution.

that of 1800, and if I may be permitted, in the presence of this club, to say that, as in 1860 and the subsequent years of our great national struggle in resistance to secession. I gave my best efforts in the cause of federal unity, I am now prepared to unite with the great democratic party and exert myself with equal energy and no less zeal to support the right of the people to the blessings of regulated constitutional liberty."

The Lincolushire Handleap.

London, March 17.—The race for Lincolnshire handleap come off at the Lincolnspring meeting to-day, Was won by H. Rymills six year old brown mare, Rosa Cross. Pultering's six year old brown mare, Placid, second, and Joseph Davison's four year old brown colt Alf King, third. Twenty-four ran.

New Obleans, March 17.—The case of David Urquhart, late president of the New Orleans savings institution, charged with the misappropriation of the funds of the bank, was given to the jury yesterday and they failing to agree was locked up last night at ten o'clock.

Not fer Beecher.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The Times' special from Frankfort, Ky., says that the lower house of the legislature refused to give the use of the legislative hall to Henry Ward Beecher for the purpose of making an address at noon yesterday. Fenrs Dispelled.

RICHMOND, March 17.—The river has stopped rising and the fears of a serious flood are dispelled. At Lynchburg last night the water was still nine feet above the high water mark, but gradually falling. DOWN IN DIXIE.

THERE were 400 births in Boyd county, Kentucky, last year.

A WHALE is sporting off the St. Augustine (Florida) bar. (Florida) bar.

KNOXVILLE. Tennessee, is determined to have the Emory gap connection.

THE banana trees in the gardens of Charleston, South Carolina, have green iruit already.

Wells Holloway, of Greenup county, Kentucky, nearly sixty years old, is the father of new twins.

Fighting chickens seems to be the favorite amusement in Lake City, Florida, at present.

IN February 50,342 gallons of whisky was manufactured in the Nashville, Tennessee, distillery.

VIRGINIA negroes are emigrating to love to take

VIRGINIA negroes are emigrating to lows to take the place of striking white men in the mines. Vigginia negroes are emigrating to Iowa to take the place of striking white men in the mines. In some sections of Louisiana a great many farmers have finished planting corn.

It is reported impossible to keep lent in New Orieans, now that Neilson is in that city.

This trains on the Western North Carolina rail-road are now running within seven miles of Asheville.

ONE day last week, \$51,000 worth of Greenville and Columbia railroad bonds were sold in Columbia, at 90 cents on the dollar.

The bunko men are operating in Jacksonville, Florida. A Chicago bank preadent was the last victim.

Joe JEFFERSON is building a beautiful new cottage on his Orange island estate. The cottage was designed by old Rip himself.

The Nashville centennial commission propose to give one hundred dollars for the best poem to be read at the celebration, A pril 28th.

The Tree citizen of Missisappi is now allowed to keep a dog, provided he buys a \$2.50 brass collar from the state and puts it on his dog's neck.

The Alabama river is so high at Selma that the

THE Alabama river is so high at Selms that the Great Eastern could sail to the wharf and rest easy there.

During the pest eighteen mont's fifty-one buildings, each costing from one to three thousand dollars, have been erected at Pront Royal?

Va.

Tuscalossa's first labor strike occurred at the new hotel a day or two since. They were required to work ten and a half hours per day, refused to work but ten, gathered up their tools and left.

Charkwrills, Tenn., is discussing the organization of a credit mobilier, operated on the general planwand workings of a building and ham association—capital \$13,001. Its chief end being to aid the construction of a railroad between Clarksville and Princetown.

diss Howard was being deceived. Our effiient marshal, T. N. Haine, and a posse started in pursuit of the co-Finding them at Sulphur Springs d Miss Howard was taken charge of by Mr. Gaston, who knew her at Dahlonesa. The ence of Mrs. Gaston, in wh Miss Howard had been left-Mr. to Miss Howard, vowing that he loved her devotedly and asking her to come and marry him. This note was delivered by one of the Miss Howard came to the jail, when a marriage license was procured, and Wilson and Miss Howard were pronounced man and wife through the grate at Wilson's cell by a justice of the peace. This marriage of course was gotten up for the purpose of avoiding

GRAINS OF NEWS

ported here that Wilson has a wife at Gre ville, S. C. In fact he is person to one of our citizens, who sa the way when he boarded the train at New Holland and that he would have done so but for the unexpected prese nies ever being married before. Miss How ard is seventeen years old-Wilson is some thirty years old. Our people are indignant over this bold violation of law. The whole neater will undergo investigation to-morrow and the question decided as to whether Wilson can hold to this wife and stop the prosecution for seduction. One of the inquires into the case will be as to whether Wilson has another living wife.

KNOXVILLE, March 15 .- It is believed by KNOXVILLE, March 15.—It is believed by many of your subscribers that you never tire in any work that may benefit Georgia; and now before the public mind becomes too much absolved in mational politics suppose you recur to a subject in which every man in the state is interested—the equalization of taxation. There is no way to reach it, it seems to me, except by assessors. The cities have done much to show up the evil by assessment. Now suppose that at every election of justice of the peace (once in four years) there should be elected (once in four years) there should be elected in every militia district with him two others, freeholders, to assess the property in each district; would it not secure a better grade of J. Ps., which is much to be desired, and also result in the choice of men of known fairness and possessing the confidence of their neighbor to fix a fair and just valuation on all property? Out of these so elected a county board of taxes could be elected to equalize the taxes for the county and almost absolute fairness be attained. The difference of from 25 to 100 per cent in valuation of property, as is shown in every tax digest, is a premium on perjury and knavery that should not be allowed to exist in matters in which every tax-payer is interested. (once in four years) there should be el

Canton, March 16.—About the line between this and Forsyth counties two young men had a fisticust and Johnson whipped Ellington. Old man Ellington soon afterwards saw Mr. Johnson and told him he could whip him if his son could not. Whereupon Johnson drew his pistol and fired three shots, scalping lightly the old man's head. Johnson went off for a short time and returned last Saturday, when the sherist and one, Perry Taylor attempted to arrest him. Johnson threatened their lives, whereupon the sherist ordered Taylor to shoot him, which he did, killing him, was buried Sunday.

DALLAS, March 15.—Farmers are all stuck

Dallas, March 15—Farmers are all stuck in the mud and can't extricate themselves as yet, and are somewhat discouraged. Wheat and oats are looking very well.—George Jackson, who was sentenced at the last term of our superior court, is to be hung on the 26th inst. He is in our county jail awaiting the day of execution. George has all the care and attention paid him that is necessary. While all ar sorry that he has placed himself where he is; yet, 250 out of every 300 of the citizens of the county will say George deserves to be hung.

Barnzsvillz, March 17.—The unfortunate man who was injured by the fly-wheel of Garland's engine, at The Rock on Friday last, died yesterday morning.—It has, at last, ceased raining and the weather is cool and cléar.—An effort is being made toget the grand jury of Pike county, at the next term of the superior court, which meets the first Monday in next mosth, to recommend a county court for this county. It is thought by many that such a court would be a benefit to the county.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Rowe, March 17.—For the past forty-eight hours almost the entire lower portion of the city has been under water. The water at daylight to-day was above the extreme high-water mark of 1875. All business from Costanaula street to the depot is closed. The telegraph company are deliving their messages in boats, and the post-office its letters on horseback. All trains have been abandoned. Business will probably be resumed to-morrow.

ably be resumed to-morrow.

GERENSBORO, March 16—The Georgia railroad authorities are having the depot and
platforms at this place repaired and nicely
put in order. It was much needed.—The
wet and dry tickets for the coming municipal election—in April next—are waxing
warm and a lively contest is expected.—
It is still raining here and the streams all
over the county are swollen so as to keep
people from town; consequently there is
but little business doing.

WEST POINT, March 16.—It has rained here almost incessantly for six days. The river has overflowed its banks, and is still rising. At this writing it is in the streets, and the probability is that the business part of town will be submerged.—A number of our business men leave to day on the excursion to Cincinnati.

ATHENS, March 16.—Athens factory is stopped by high water.—A college boy named Stevens, who had forged his father's same and obtained money from several of our merchants, was detected to-day, and has absconded.—Mrs. Hitchcock and her daughter, Mrs. Coit, of San Francisco, are visiting Dr. Gardiner's family.

BAILROAD NOTES.

THERE Chinamen are doing service on Union Pacific as firemen and are good worked OUR British consins have sent for an Americal reading official to teach them how they a check beggage.

As an evidence of good times it is stated that Pullman cars are better patronized now dever perfore.

The daughters of one of the dire-Pennsylvania road recently enjoye sixty miles in a locomotive. Sixty million dollars is the estimate projected Euphrates Valley railed intended to facilitate the intercourse with India.

THE B velry ARE and Fancy

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eriorCou MOBLEY, t, James W.

ical contest that has ever take hace in this country—every citizen and ever hace in this country—every citizen and ever houghtful person will be compelled to rely upo the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad The Constitution is recognizer referred to and quoted from as the leading sout ern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the be southern thought and opinion—and at home? column are consulted for the latest news, it freshest comment, and for all matters of speci-and current interest. The Constitution cooriginal and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news imparitally and fully, and to kee its readers informed of the drift of current disco-tion by liberal but concise ductations from all it its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotstions from all its
contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than
ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory
humor week by week. "Old 81" will add his
quaint fun to the collection of good things, and
"Uncle Remans" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the
old plantation. In every respect The Constitutrons for 1820 will be better than ever.

THE WERKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited
compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR. and is devoted to the best interests of the f of the south. It is sent at reduced rates w Weakive dition of THE CONSTITUTION. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Atlanta, Ga. ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 18, 1880. THE CONSTITUTION'S edition of supreme court decisions for the last term is now ready. The docket for that term was crowded with important cases, and the pamphlet is correspondingly valuable. The pamphlet is sold at one dollar a copy, and the edition is limited. Orders for the new decisions will be filled in the or-

regret to say, doing well as a class. The one in Massachusetts has just been merged in Amherst college, and the one in Maryland is about to be abandoned by the state. The Virginia institution is also waning. In the northeast such schools are now neither popular nor sucaggressive one, and it is sometimes mis cessful, but in the northwest there are two or three that are useful and progressive. In the south, where agriculture is the basis of all business, such schools should be even more prosperous than those of the northwest, but such unfortunately is not the case.

MESSES. SCRIBNER & Co., the well-known publishers of New York, have consented to take charge of any funds that may be entrusted to them for the relief of the sufferers from famine in the upper provinces of Brazil. There is a great deal of suffercount of a failure of crops, but the condition of the northern provinces of Brazil is far the most distressing of the three. The Brazilian government is doing all it can to relieve its people, but it cannot unaided save the tens of thousands in the province of Cears who are on the verge of starvation. It is believed that no such frightful famine has been known in modern times. A half of a million of souls have already died from actual starvation, and the world is appealed to to save a like number from a similar fate.

WE published yesterday a communica tion signed "Georgia" reviewing the action of the railroad commissioners in fixing the rates for passengers and freight on the various lines of railroads in our state. This review comes from a railroad man of acknowledged ability-a man who has carefully considered every question appertaining to the subject, from a railroad cross-tie to the running of trains. He follows the article with another in our issue of to-day. We respectfully ask for him a careful reading of his arguments. and when he gets through with his side of the case we may or may not have

something to say on the subject. What "Georgia" has to say on this subject deserves the thought of every conservative citizen in Georgia. We we can listen to his arguments. Let us keep in mind on this grave question Jefferson's great motto, "Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to

Spinning Mills in the South. The people of the south who have money to put into manufacturing enterprises should build spinning mills. The south is not rich enough to do much weaving, but there is no reason why it should not convert a good part of the corporations and the tendency of all large great crop into yarns. On the other hand there is the best of reasons why it Nor have our statesmen, who, on the should-it will pay. At prevailing prices there is nearly or quite six cents per pound profit over all expenses in spinning No. 14 yarn, or three cents per spindle per day; this would give \$9 per spindle per year, and as spinning mills can be built for less than \$18 per spindle, no other figures are required to demonstrate the statement that the spinning mills in the south bid fair to realize this year fifty per cent on the capital invested. Nearly all of these mills are running night and dav. every of one them is realizing handsome profits. These are facts. There is plenty of surplus money in the south with which to establish spinning mills, and where there is not an available water power, there is an abundance of cheap fuel-not coal, but wood. We do not refer now to mammoth mills, but to little neighborhood spinning mills. These mills should be large enough to turn the cotton of the neighborhood into yarns, thereby leaving poration interests has so familiarized the two profits in the country that produced public mind with the gradual enlarge. the staple—that of the producer, and that ment and aggregation of capital, that the staple—that of the producer, and that of the spinner, besides giving employment to a class that sorely needs it. Nor is this all. The establishment of spinning mills leads to the establishment of weaving-mills, as soon as the necessary capital and experience are accumulated. The two do not necessarily go together. The country should spin and the towns weave; but whether the towns of the south are ready to weave or not, there is no good reason why the more ready make the producer, and that the producer to resent the encroachments of the federal government, or to make any serious protests against the gradual extinctions of those producer to make any serious protests against the gradual extinctions of those producers against the gradual extinctions of those against the gradual extinctions of those producers against the gradual extinctions of those against the gradual extinctions of those

ounty. There are handsome profits i every such mill, and we believe therefore that they will soon be forthcoming.

railroads and the people, while the railsembly, THE CONSTITUTION dwelt with some degree of emphasis on the fact brought out in the controversy that the pool association was the result of the feeling of distrust with which railway managers regarded each other, and that the association was kept in operation by a fear that competition would eventually lead, as it has lead heretofore, to a dis-

This lack of confidence among railroad them, in a distempered mood, gladly sacnanagers will also explain, to some extent, the rumor embodied in our special telegram from New York last Tuesday to erally endowed political education—inthe effect that the Louisville and Nash- volving a clear understanding of our sysville interest had determined to build the tem of government—what a noble inheri-Georgia Western. Back of all this is the tance of wisdom and patriotism the peowholesome and well-founded distrust of ple of the north could leave to the future! Mr. Wadley and the Central railroad in- But it is to be feared they will live in histerests that the powerful corporations tory merely as wonderful examples of would allow such a combina-tion as that of the Louisville the close observer must admit that the and Nashville to stand in their way. In- protests against consolidation and centraldeed, there had been serious intimations ization in every quarter lack the vitality that the Pennsylvania railroad was en- of passionate conviction; and the author gaged in an effort to secure control of of the new Jeremiad must preface his the combination Mr. Newcomb had epic with the announcement that our succeded in -forming, and Mr. Wadley well knew that the same power and influence which undone the Cole combination could undo another, and he all. They have money, and their experiknew moreover that the Louisville and ence has led them to believe that money Nashville interest could not survive save in the midst of great temptations and

after a severe struggle with the corporations of the north and east. Those who have any knowledge of the extent, influence and arrogance of these corporations can form a fair idea of the fight they were prepared to make against the southern combination. The Louisville and Nashville had knowledge of these things, and no doubt it has calculated all odds. The Central also had knowledge of these things and was probably confident that the Louisville and Nashville would be able to carry on the war successfully and at the same time resist temptations; but Mr. Wadley is in the habit of fortifying himself. It is not a peculiar habit, but it is sometimes an

understood. We were not surprised, therefor when our New York correspondent tele graphed us that the Central railroad through Mr. Moses Taylor, had quietly fortified itself by purchasing a controlling interest in the State road lease. Nor are we surprised to learn that the Louisville and Nashville interest are disposed to regard the purchase as in some sort an aggressive movement. The purchase of the lease shares by the Central interest may be the result of some other movepleted; but it would seem from the tenor of Tuesday's dispatch that the old fight most genial manner imaginable. for the control of freights to Atlanta, which is the key to the railroad system of the south, is about to be vigorously re-

newed. If it should result in the building of the Georgia Western, as is intimated, certainly Atlanta will have no reason to complain. Aids to Centralization. Since the promulgation of the decision of the supreme court, to the effect that the federal government has the right to step in and punish violations of state laws, has aroused neither thoughtful nor intelligent protest at the north, it is safe to assume that any other step in the direction of consolidation would meet with

a similar reception from a people too profoundly interested in their business affairs to even feign an interest in political matters. To these people, politics culminate in an opportunity to vote which embodies another opportunity for giving force and effect, not to their views of government, but to their personal predilections and prejudices. The union which they fought successfully to maintain and which they perhaps earnestly desire to perpetuate is a union not for political but for commercial purposes. so far as they are concerned, government may not agree with his conclusions, but is a matter of business and not a method of statesmanship. If our future historian has about him any of the perceptions of a critic, he will dwell-perhap not without some degree of asperityupon those qualities of a great commerciał section which are admirable in every-

thing save their effects. At the same time, the critical historian cannot fail to perceive that the radical defect of our system of government is that it fails to make any provision against the growth of commercial interests to consolidation. bench and in the forum, have been interpreting and expounding the constitution. ever given this question any serious attention. Perhaps, after all, it is a matter altogether beyond the domain of the merely professional statesmanship which is one of the most disheartening features ot our politics. Nevertheless, the solid and stubborn-if not suggestive-fact remains that the real or supposed necessities of business, the demands of commerce, and the enlargement of our commercial interests have practically prepared the way for political centralization The restless way in which our railroad

managers (to particularize) are seeking to bring about consolidation, has its parallel in those whose purpose it is to centralize the powers of the government; and the parallel holds good if we inquire as to the effect of both movements upon the rights of the people.

The truth is, the efforts to secure the consolidation of large business and corpublic mind with the gradual enlargeready to weave or not, there is no good reason why the men who produce the cotton should not double their profits by turning their product into yarns before they dispose of it. By not doing so, we are letting other sections of this country and other countries gather sections of this country and other countries gather sections of this country and other countries gather sections of the south are states. This commerting the states, the states which afflicts the public opinion of the north is really the laws of policial economy. Men secure the laws of policial economy. He have a contribution of the north is really

all forms of class legislation. Under this policy, the individual is taxed to make capital more formidable, and his right to purchase where he can make the best bargain is absolutely denied. Under the pretense of building up our industries, the most dangerous monopolies are subsidized, and to-day the people are quietly paying a war-tariff while sixty nillions of surplus revenue lie in the

astrous cutting of rates. While this expla-nation failed to justify the existence of mote reforms in any direction. The most they can do is to amuse themselves the pool, so far as the people are concerned, it did threw a flood of light upon by watching the people of a powerful what Superintendent Haines, of Savan-nah, who is something of a philosopher, pleasantly termed "the morality of the slipping away from them; or, to behold

business interests have undone us. An exchange says the three quinine firms in this country have cheek. But this is not will accomplish anything within the power of an average congressman.

THEODORE THOMAS says the people of Cincinnati are mad because he wouldn't perform solos on the mouth-harp. GENERAL SHERMAN says he is going to re

ire to private life next year. And then some healthy serenades in Brooklyn if they

do their duty. THE democrats would do well to critically examine the bill introduced by Mr. George F. Edmunds to provide for the counting of the electoral vote. After they have done the electoral vote. After they have done the did not subscribe to the foreign policy this, they should submit the paper on which it is written to severe analysis. This is the part of wisdom; for we do not exaggerate the situation when we state that Mr. Edmunds is a mighty smart man. He is also the author of the electoral commission fraud. Our opinion is that the old joint rule should be re-established and Mr. Ed-

munds's bill laid upon the table. PROF. PROCTOR says he finds a good deal of scientific interest in this country. His postal cards to the newspapers have not hi been thrown away.

THE Burlington Hawkeye, which is for Grant, in spite of the fact that the editors

terest of the people. There is no shorter route to the white house.

THE Hon. Denis Kearney, of the Sand Lots, seems to have had the rough edge taken off of him. EVERY time THE CONSTITUTION shakes

persimmon bush the New York Star expects to see Mr. Tilden jump out-and the fact is your Uncle Samuel seems to be behind a good many of them in Georgia. KELLOGG wants to be investigated. The

fellow seems to never grow tired of seeking remunerative employment for the Louisian THE star mail service seems to be alto-

gether too southern in its effects to suit some of the members of congress. Ir begins to look as though the railroa situation around Atlanta is about to be re

constructed, and probaly a new spoke put THE Blaine boom appears to be as thin as t is widespread. Singularly enough, it has

Now there's Mr. Edison-Mr. Edison will never be president at this rate. The country will never consent to be left in the

IN GENERAL.

-Ex-Governor Garcelon is not coming to

—There is a rumor that Prince Leopold, of Britain, is to be married to a beautiful young Scottish lady. -Twenty-two thousand Jews in Amster am are engaged in cutting, polishing and setting diamonds.

"The Liar," "The Fool" and "The Politician" are three plays now running in New York at different houses. Comment

seems unnecessary.

—M. Blanqui, communist, wears an old hat and hugee blue cloth gloves, carries a low comedy umbrella, and is monosyllabic, sarcastic, white-haired and still, like a fire that is almost burned out.

—A young New Yorker was introduced to a Boston girl, and before they were acquainted thirty minutes she got so spooney that she had called him an astrolepis, a silurian placoid, and a cartilaginous vertebrate. He returned to New York by the midnight train.—Andrew's Bamr.

—Chinese diplomacy is a risky business. Because the Kuldja treaty with Russia does not work satisfactorily, the head of its negotiator, Chung How, has been lopped off Ex-Secretary Fish can never be sufficiently thankful that he was not born to a Chinese

Senator Blaine 50.

—Pittsburg is one of the blackest of cities, by reason of the smoke from its manufactories; but a plan is being tested that promises to make it clean. The plan proposed is to wash the smoke, and the way of doing it is thus described: The washing is done by passing the smoke through the spray caused by paddle wheels revolving in a tank of water holding soda ash in solution. The tank and wheels are placed in the flue, between the furnace and the chimtion. The tank and wheels are placed in the flue, between the furnace and the chimney, and the wheels being made to revolve in the direction of the chimney, the draft is increased. The smoke after being thus treated will not soil a white handkerchief. —The last of Mr. J. Abner Harper's private collection of 144 pictures in oil and water colors was rold in New York Saturday evening. On Friday evening the sale amounted to \$49,620 and Saturday evening amounted to \$49,620 and Saturday evening the sum of \$56,050 was realized, making a total of \$105,670. There was only one hot contest in bidding. It was for Otto Piltz's "The Sexton's Daughter," that was run up to \$1,650. The Schreyer and Gerome were put on the easel without applause, while a picture of three little girls teaching a dog to hold a cracker on his nose was applauded to the echo, and Mr. D. W. Powers, of Rochester, bought it for \$3,450.

The organized strength of the country's militia forces is said to be: Officers 8,369, men 117,037—total 125,406. The number of men 117,037—50th 125,000 men available for military duty, but not organized, is 6,598,105. New York has 567,-559 unorganized availables. Ohio 500,000, 559 unorganized availables. Ohio 500,000, Pennsylvania 422,371, Illinois 350,000 and Michigan and Missouri 300,000 each. In the number of organized militia forces New York leads with 20,280. Arkansas has 16,387 and South Carolina 11,805, while Missispio has a force of only nine. seven of sisippi has a force of only nine, seven of whom are generals, and the other two are staff officers.

—Miss Neilson, the actress, is a rich woman. Her fortune, it is said, will be \$250,000 at the end of her present tour, without reckoning the market value of her diamonds, which represent, at jewelers' prices, \$100,000. If she choose to keep on acting, year is and year out she could have \$250. tire to private life next year. And then that amusing little toad Phil. Sheridan will be the general of the army. This is too much.

The English salvation army has arrived in New York. They will have to put in \$250,000. If she choose to keep on acting year in and year out, she could have \$250,000 more, so the same writer asserts, in about three years. The 110 performances given during the present tour have broughther in upward of \$45,000, and she must give forty more, besides twenty-eight California representations, by which she will make

> -The announcement of Lord Derby that he will hereafter act with the liberals is quite a gain for that party. Ever since Derby left the Disraeli cabinet he has been of the government, although Disraeli hinted that he stood a good chance of getting the premiership. The earl of Derby is the fifteenth of that name, the peerage dating from 1485. His second title is Lord Stanley. and his family name is Edward Henry Smith Stanley. He is married to the daughter of the fifth Earl De La Werr; has an income of \$250,000 a year and a pension of \$25,000. He is by no means equal to his father in ability. That gentleman was called the "Rupert of debate," and was the called the "kuper of debate," and was the author of a fine translation of Homer's Illiad. The present earl, however, is said to be a man of good business ability, and his new departure from the tery faith will, no doubt, have a favorable effect for the

Philadelphia Times

borrow The Constitution from each other to take into the bosoms of their families, is now abusing Blaine in the friendliest and the most genial manner imaginable.

There are others besides Mr. Stephens who regret the lack of harmony among the Georgia delegation in congress.

The walls of Mr. Blaine's dining-room are ornamented with crossed muskets. Now, really, if he wants to be reminded of the gun contracts, he ought to have the Mulligan letters framed and hung up.

The colored variety of the Louisiana witness is now serving in the employment of the republican end of the exodus committee. Windy Windom is managing him.

Your Uncle David Davis is in favor of removing the duity on printing-paper. Now let him go in for all the reforms in the tariff which have been proposed in the interest of the people. There is no shorter

Who Can be Elected.

make possible. The gentlemen who manage are well known and respected.

Who Can be Elected.

Philadelphia Times.

The presidential campaign seems already to have reduced itself to a few easy and simple proportions. Sherman is the only man that can carry Ohio; Hendricks is the only man that can carry Indiana; Horatio Seymour is the only man that can carry Kentricky; Grant is the only man that can carry Kentricky; Grant is the only man that can carry Penasylvania; Bayard is the only man that can carry Pelaware; Thurman is the only man that can carry West Virginia; Ex-Governot English is the only man that can carry Connecticut; McClellan, Randolph and Parker are the only men that can carry Judge Set. only men that can carry New Jersey; Judge Set the is the only man that can carry North Carolina Judge Field is the only man that can carry Cali fornia, and General Ben Butler is the only man that can't carry Massachusetts. Any one giving the situation as thus presented a moment's atten-tion can easily see who will be elected president

The Booms and Hebe's Baby.

The Booms and Hebe's Baby.

Philadelphia Times.

Hebe's baby has supplanted the presidential booms in this city. The first American baby elephant, and probably the first of the world born in captivity, has made the musty scientists wipe their specs and the authors of natural history think of beginning the work of revising their future editions, especially on baby elephants. The gentle Hebe has thrown them all into confusion by her achievement, and a new revelation is made for those who thought their educations perfect. Grant, Tilden, Blaine, Bayard and the whole troop of presidential candidates are forgotten in Philadelphia in the study of Hebe's little baby elephant; but the circus will take to the road when spring-time gets a little nearer, and then we can fall back on the presidential booms again.

The Good Old Majority Bule.

Monroe Advertiser.

The two-thirds rule is wrong in principle Among friends the majority should rule and the minority should acquiesce. This is democratic doctrine and lies at the foundation of all popular governments and institutions. If a minority is by indirection to shape the action of the party, in a monination, the majority can never be counted on to work for success, with such alscrity and enthusiasm, as they would for the man of their choice. For these reasons and for other that we have not space to adduce, we think in all our party conventions we should go back to the good old rule of majority nominations.

Uncle Tilden's Danger. Cincinnati Enquirer.

New that Mrs. Hicks-Lord indignantly deni New that Mrs. Hicks-Lord indignantly denies that she has designs on the virgin affections of Charles O'Conor, it will be well for Uncle Tilden to keep the door of 15 Gramercy Park padlocked and boited, and admit no one but the butcher's boy and the grocer's clerk at the postern gate. The very next thing that happens to Uncle T. may be a ridiculous story that Mrs. H.-L. has or is about to abduct him.

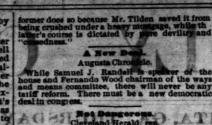
Boston Transcript.

There is a good deal of Pecksniffian comment upon Secretary Sherman's candidacy. But the fact still remains that the secretary is the only republican aspirant who fights the third-term movement courageously and above board. Take Sherman out of the problem and Grant would carry all of the sauthern states and be nominated by almost a two-thirds vote in the republican national convention.

An Inquiry.

Don't get excited; the country is not going to the levil right away. It has slood a good deal of onneame in the past, and it will stand a good deal or and the stand of the stand it will stand a good deal or and the stand it will stand a good deal or and the standard of the standard in the standard of the standard in the standard in

New York Star.



The Pussie

an's do it? Oh, yes, sir, I can! I is the easiest of probl ms to do," aid Jones; and then he began 'she putting the block figures through One, two, three, four. "I told you so!

Don't you see the number some straig

So the moving goes on and on: All things seem to be in a mix; The number ten in the place of one, And fifteen in a very bad fix.

Then Jones jumps up in great haste, And hurriedly claps on his hat— "My time is too precious to waste On so foolish a trifle as that!" O'er the puzzle Brown is bending, Never opce his strained eyes liftin See! He thinks at last he's triumph No! is 14—13—15.

-A lady in our neighborhood who has suffered for over three months the most ex-treme torture by a violent Cough, has be-some completely cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. For sale in every drug store.

That the otherwise beautiful girl should have such bad teeth. And all because she did not use SOZODONT. It costs so little to buy it considering the good it does, and ts benefits stretch out into ber future life.

72 Whitehall Street FOR A FEW DAYS. OPEN DAY AND EVENING-10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 9. The Wonderful Apostolic



FRIDAY MARCH 19th 1880-71-2 O'CLOCK P. M. DECLAMATION, PROGRAMME. Rienzi's Address to the Romans... Alfred Boylston The Honr of Destiny.......Jackson Mihalovitch Resolved-"That capi Ishment should be

AFF.
Charles Benson,
J. E. Hunnicutt,
Julius Rowland,
Howell Gwin. Doors open at 7.

le-cladtf

PIEDMONT

THE GREAT

OUBLE DAILY THROU'H MAIL LINE

OF THE SOUTHEAST.

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Between ATLANTA and All Nort ern and Eastern Citles.

THE LONGEST MAIL CAR

LINE IN THE WORLD.

PULLMAN

ATLANTA TO NEW YOR

MONTGOMERY AND SELMA.

Blue Ridge, "Land of the Sky.

THINK OF IT:

THINK OF IT:

**TLeve Macon, or any point named above, at night, breakfast next morning at Mount Airy, Georgia, (the highest point between Savannah and New York, dine at Gaffney, 8. C., supper at Danville, Va., breakfast at Washington City.

Dine at NEW YORK Second Evening after leaving, 14 Hours ahead

of all other Lines.

Passengers preferring the Richmond Route will arrive at Washington Li0 p. m., Baltimore 3.65 p. m., Priladelphia.50 p. m., New York 10.06 p. m., (second evening.)

n., Callaceura, Cecond evening.)

Tickets on sale at the City Office of the Cent
Rallroad and the Union Depot, Macon, Ga., it

SEE TIME TABLES

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger and Ticke Agent, Atlanta, Ga. J. R. MACMURDO, General Passenger Agen

Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va.

L. WALDROP, General Eastern Agent, No. 5
Astor House, New York.

M. MURKAY, General Southwestern Passenger
Agent, office under St. Charles Hotel, New
Orleans.

nd, with its connections,

Tickets can be gotten from any pupil of Boys High School, or Prof. Mean's School, or at Love joy & Pitchford's Book-store. LADIES ADMIT TED FREE. 328 mar17—d3t wed thur frl NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANE & BODLEY CO. 72 MILES SHORTEST LIN 72 CINCINNATI, MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD

MACHINERY. Stationary and Portable STEAM ENGINES

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

fitting and Steam Pipe, or anything in the Plumb ing and water works line, go to Hunnicutt & Bei ingrath's, 36 and 38 Peachtree street.

We guarantee our Vinegars to be PERFECTLY FREE

Sum of \$1,000

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVER POOL. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut.
MAUTY'S Lane ROULES at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, March 20, 12:20 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS. Thursday, March 25, 3 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS. Thursday, March 25, 3 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS. Thursday, April 8, 12:20 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, April 8, at 2 p. m.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charitons
CITY OF RICHMOND. Saturday. April 17, 11 a. m.
Cabin passage 20, 300 and 3100. Return dickets
on favorable terms. STEERAGE, 228.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and hath-rooms
amidchips. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nox. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
R. D. MANN, 4 Kimball House, Atlanta.

UNIVERSALIST HERALD. Rev. JOHN C. BURRUSS, Editor THIS OLD ESTABLISHED RELIGIOU Journal is still greeting in numerous readers with messages of hype and saivation. Try

MOUS N. Y. CLOTH B, THE PROPRIETOR OF THE FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTH-WRITEHALL STREET, HAB JUST RECEIVED NO-MADQUARTERS IN N. Y., TEAT THE MANUFACTUR-ING OF THE SPRING STOCK IS COMPLETED, AND IS ON HIS WAY TO MAKE HIS SELECTIONS. HE HAS LEFT ORDERS WHEREBY GREAT BARGAINS CAN BE SECURED DURING HIS SENCE. ALL IN NEED OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT ONCE.

PAROUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE

febl-d3m sun wed iri then d8m &wky6m 2d pg AUCTIONS AND SALES.

MACHINERY FORSALE 1 Good Breaker & Finisher Wool Card 45ti feet 3-ply 2 1-2 in. Rubber How with Brass complines. 544 feb27-dim RED SKIN YELLOW YAMS

San Domingo Yams, Jersey Early Sweet Pots Red Brazillian Artichokes, White Artichokes, Spanish Chufus, Dhoura Corn, Virginia White, St. Capries White and Etowal

Valley White Seed Field Corn. MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.'S. 323 mar17-d2t&wky2t Atlanta, Ga.

WATKINS & JONES. Grocers & Commission Merchants Corn, Oats, Flour, Bran, Meal, Hay, Fruits, and Country and West-

Fruits, and Country and West-ern Produce. No. 16 WEST MITCHELL STREET. SAVANNAB, FLORIDA AND WEST ATLANTIC AND GULF RALIBOAD.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RALIBOAD.

SAVANNAH, December 13, 18
On and after SUNDAY, December 14th, Paser Trains on this road will rup as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

AMUSEMENTS.



CONCORDIA HALL.

Leave Dupont, Leave Valdosta

Judges-Messrs. Tom Glenn, Ben Hill, Jr. Howard Van Epps. Debate at 7160 'clock.

G. T. BARTLETT, C. L. BARTLETT, of Monticello. Of Macon, Ga.

T. & C. L. BARTLETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MACON, GEORGIA.

Practice in Macon and Occulinge Circuits and U. S. Courts, in civil business only.

PLANTATION

Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, etc., Our machinery is strong, simple, and well made, and is especially adapted to the wants of Farmers and Planters.

Ginning, Sawing, Grinning and Factory use, Send for an Illustrated Catalogue,

LANE & BODLEY CO.,

John and Water Sts., Cincinnati, C.

55 mari—ditawam com thurd-wky1st cow not

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH EAD THE TRADE IN SOUTH, IN SLATE d Marbleized Iron Mantels and Grates. Don't fail to call on them. 36 and 38 Peachtree street.
Atlanta, Ga. 734 feb22 dlm

Vinegar! Vinegar! WE HAVE RECENTLY BECOME AGENTS the celebrated Keystone Vinegar Wor delphia, and offer the same at Low Bat of Philadelphia, and one:
a. car lots or less.
Orders solicited and satisfactions guaranteed.
H. T. COX & CO.,
11 Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga. Read What the Proprietors Say.

rom all traces of sulphuric, nitric or other in ious scidz. Moreover, we are willing and an sus that the trace should satisfy itself as to to builty of our goods by actual tests at the hands practical chemist, and we hereby hold oursely

Orleans.
COL. DANIEL A. WILSON, Passenger Agent,
New Orleans, Ia.
S. D. HUBBARD, Jr., South Eastern Passenger,
Azent, Montsomery, Ala.
E. R. BILLUPS, Passenger Agents,
J. C. D'INLAP. Atlanta, Georgia. DORE RAILBOAD. Change of Schedule. TO Bome daily at

FAMILY USE.

We have just received EXTRA GENUINE MUSTARD in full weight cans, Pure ground shot Black Pepper, White Pepper, Borneo Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Java Cussia, Penang Cloves, All spice, Nutnegs fresh and large, Pure Cream of Tartar and Bicarb Soda, selected especially for-For Canary Birds.

SURGERY A FINE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS SURGI

The richest and best. Go and try it at 26 WHITEHALL STREET. -AND-

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BEAR.
Whitehall St., cor. Hunter, ATLANTA, GA
Physicians Preseriptions Carefully
put up at all hours.
RESH DRUGS, PURE CHEMICALS, A ARESH d; also, Imported Brandles, Champagnes nch and German Wines, and best brands o listy for medical purpose. research and the sand in great variety at a galu. Frest Vaccine Matterfrom Pennsylva-

Sale by the City of Atlanta of Real Passengers from Savanan for Brunswick and take his train, arriving at Brunswick 6:00 a. m.
Passengers leave Brunswick at 8:00 p. m. arrive at Savannah 9:00 a. m.
Passengers leaving Macon at 7:15 a. m., (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesub with this train for Florida. City Tax. WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURThouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton
county, Georgia at public outcry to the highest
bidder for cash, between the legal hours for
sheriffs sales, on the first Tuesday in April, 1890,
the real estate mentioned below, which has been
purchased by the city at tax sales by the marshal of the city of Atlanta for city tax, and which
has been held by the city for one year under
such purchase and which is now to be sold by
the tax committee of the city council of Atlanta
for the city and as property belonging to said laily except Sunday).
Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and ofrm Connect at Albany with Passenger trains bot wayson Southwestern Railroad to and, from M ocn, Enfaula, Montgomery. Mobile, New Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday and Thursday evenings. For Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday aftermoon.

Close connection at Jackson ville daily (Sunday excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine Palatka. Enterprise, and all landings on St John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, at 11:37 a. m., and for Brunswick at 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through Tickets sold and Sleeping Car Berths secured at Breu's Ticket Office, No. 22 Bull street, and at Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Passenger Depot.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DI
Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at 7:00 a m Leave Melntosh

Leave Jesup

Leave Jesup

Leave Blackshear

Arrive Dupont

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Pleave Blackshear

Arrive Dupont

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Pleave Pleavehe avau 11
Connect at Albany with Passenger trains bot
ways on Southwestern Railroad to and, from M
ocn. Enfaula, Montgomery. Mobile, New
Mail steamer leaves Bathbridge for Apalachicols
every Sunday and Thursday evenings, for Columbus every Tuesday and Saturday aftermoon.

City fot in the 5th ward, part of land lot 83, containing 34 of an acre more or less, on alley, adjoining Thurman and Elliott; sold as the property of the city; original owner, W. H. Donahoo, and purchased by C. F. Akers. Liabilities \$81.50. City lot in the 5th ward, part of land lot 78, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Marietta and Luckie streets, adjoining Goldsmith and Gaskill; sold as the property of the city; original owner, C. F. Akers, and purchased by C. F. Akers. Liabilities \$206.50. City lot in the 5th ward, part of land lot 79, containing 34 sere, more or less, on 33 Plum street, ONLY DIRECT LINE adjoining Moore and McNeely; fold as the property of the city; original owner, R. H. Jenkins, and purchased by R. H. Jenkins, Liabilities

ATLANTA AND THE BULL.

TO ALL POINTS IN

NORTHEAST GEORGIA,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

NORTH CAROLINA,

VIRGINIA, City lot in the 4th ward, part of land lot 52, containing 3-16 acre more or less, on 14 Jenkins street, adjoining Markwalter and Black; sold as the property of the city, original owner Mrs. E. E. M. bottsford and purchased by Hoke Smith; liabilities \$109.50.

City lot in the 4th ward, part of land lot 52, containing 34 acre more or less, on Decatur and Bell streets, adjoining Wilson and Allen; sold as the property of the city, original owner W. A. Kennedy, trustee, and purchased by Thos. F. Grady; liabilities \$2.99 50.

City lot in the 5'h ward, part of land lot 47, containing 1 acre more or less, on Hards and Rolling Mil streets, adjoining Johnson and Hards; sold as the property of the city, original owner M. B. McCorkle and purchased by Thos. F. Grady; liabilities \$180.50. City lot in the 4th ward, part of land lot 52, con-

The long contested White Mail Car Service has, by selection of the United States Mail Department, been placed upon this Line, and the cars are making regular Double Daily Trips between Richmond and New Orleans. L. C. JONES, W. H. PATTERSON, T. J. BOYD, Tax Committee. Drawing Room Sleeping Cars g8 mar4dlaw4w

Western and Atlantic Railroad The Only Line running Palace Drawing Boom Cars South of the Potomac River. On and after SUNDAY, May 25th, 1879 Triple Dally Passenger trains will be run by he old Reliable Kennessw Route, THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH. MACON, COLUMBUS. EUFAULA MONTGOMERY AND SELMA,

AND ALL-POINTS IN

Southwest Georgia and Alabama.

By new schedule (July 27th, 1879) passenger leaving Macou or all points south of Macou, (and all points in Southwest Georgia and Alabama), and arriving at Allanta at 3.50 a. m., will make direct connection with morning train of the PIED-MONT AIR-LINE, leaving Atlanta at 4.00 a. m., (through Sleeping Car Montgomery to Mount Airy-breakfast house), passing the beautiful eaves Atlanta at..... By day, presenting the most beautiful scenery on the American Continent, arrive in Washington City via Virginia Midland Boute at 7.50 a.m. next day, and at Philadelphia by Limited Express

rithout change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making cose connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennessw Route is the only line offering uch through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN to makes close connection at Chattanooga is and to all points west.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH Arriving at Atlants at. 8:45 a.m. Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to raise, etc., furnished upon delication.

B. W. W. RENN.

may 25 dtf General Passenger Agent.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING. HAVING BEEN BURNED OUT IN MY UN-dertaking in southern Georgia. I have redertaking in southern Georgia, I have turned to Atlanta and bought out Messrs. By & Stockton, No. 7 West Alabams street, whe am ready to serve my friends and customer my line of business, and hope that the same ronage which has been so generously besto upon me heretofore, will be extended to me and the same and the

DREGS, PAINTS, AND OILS

THE TIME

HE INDEX ON THE POURTH P

DVERTISEMENTS - WHEN PR

TYANTED-AN EDUCATED MAN OF

OR RENT-CORNER STORE AND ment in Opera-house block. For mie

GOOD BOARD AND NICE ROOMS CHEAT at the Bartow House, one door from Marlett street Apply at once. 196 mars. do

MARIETTA STREET PROPERTY AT AUC. seil on premises a 5-room Cottage No. 463 Marietta street Bonice houses, on good lots, that pay large intensiale, buy a home and stop rents. Titles perfecterms only ½ cash, balance 3, 6, and 9 mons free ride. Frierson & Leak.

TMMA STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

1. Just after the above sale, we will sell a nin-4-room Cottage No. 16 Emma street, and a 2-room house No. 18 Emma street. These are convenient quiet and pleasant houses, on good lots win fine water and fruits. Titles perfect, terms of the time and be on hand. Prierson & Leak.

maris dit

A UCTION-THIS, THURSDAY, March 18th, 1880, et 10 o'clock

Frains on this schedule for Macon, Atta lumbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta making close connection at Atlanta with Wand Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte At At Eufaula with Montgomery and Erfau oa?; at Columbus with Western railro Angusta with the Charlotte. Columbia an gusta railroad and South Carolina railroad

daines dally, (except Sunday).
Train on Blakely extension leaves Albays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND RAST.

ergy—a graduate in medic his and every city in the state, vnolds's System of Medicine

FRESH AND PURE FOR

OR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE Close to business. Choice locality. Inc. OST-MY SOLID LIVER COLORED FIVE months old Setter B tch. Any one giving information leading to her recovery or bringing ter to my stall, will be suitably rewarded. W. Sparks, No. 3 Decatur street:



Arrives at Augusta
Arrives at Macon
Leaves Macon for Atlanta
Arrives at Atlanta
Making close connections at Atlanta win
tern and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charles
Line for all points West and North
COMING SOUTH AND EAST. TRAIN NO. 2-GOING NORTH AND Arrives at Augusta

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on 61—alley, part of land lot 82, adjoining Hardy; sold for sity tax 1878, January 8, 1879, as the property of Sam Johnson, colored, and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Chapel and Huraphries street, part of land lot 84, adjoining Berry and Robinson, sold for city taxes, 1878, January 8th, 1879, as the property of W. R. Phillips, Sr., and purchased by the city.

City lot in the 1st ward, containing 50x80 feet, more or less, on Broad street, part of land lot 77, adjoining Kelly and Heinz; sold for city tax 1878, November 6, 1874, as the property of J. G. Westmoreland, trustee, and purchased by the city.

Also will be sold at the same time and place the following described property. This property was sold at a previous sale of the tax committee, and not taken by the bidders. It will be resold by the city at the risk of the former purchasers hereinafter named, who are hereby put upon notice of the fact:

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Broad street, part of land lot 77, adjoining Kelly and Heinz; sold for city tax 1878, however a sold at the same time and place the following described property. This property was sold at a previous sale of the tax committee, and not taken by the bidders. It will be resold by the city at the risk of the former purchasers hereinafter named, who are hereby put upon notice of the fact:

City lot in the 5th ward, containing 50x100 feet, adding the same time and place the following described property. This property was sold at the same time and place the following described property. This property was sold at the same time and place the following described property. This property was sold at the same time and place the following described property. This property was sold at the same time and place the following described property. This property was sold at the same time and place the following described property. This property was sold of the fact: City lot in the 5th ward, part of land lot 83, con

Leaves Augusta.

15 pa
Arrives at Savannah.

15 pa
Passengers for Milledgeville and Estates will
take train No. 2 from Savannah, and tais is a
trom Macon, which trains connect daily, each
of onday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS ton via Augusta, Columbia hmond, on 7:30 p. m. train. Change.

Berths in Pullman Palace Sleeperen be cure at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress stret.

E. H. SMITH,
Gen. Ticket Agt.

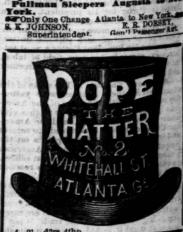
J. C. SHAW,
Gen. Tray. Agt.
Supt. S. W. R. R., Macro.

6000 dec24—dtf

GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
AUGUSTA, GA., October 16, 1879
YOMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant
tollowing Passenger Schedule will be bilities \$180.50.

City lot in the 4th ward, part of land lot 5', containing 60-121 feet more or less, on Collins street, adjoining Honey and Merchants bank; sold as property of the city, original owner Wm. A. Winter, agent, and purchased by C. F. Akers and B. H. Hill, Jr.: liabilities \$58.50.

Ly'e Atlanta...5 45 pm | Washig'n.10 4as | Macon...6 6as | Washig'n 2 00 pm | Milled'ye 8 11as | Macon...6 6as | Macon...6 6as | Milled'ye 8 11as Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to Ser



ELEGANT, DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

HAVING DECIDED TO CLOSE OUT OUR entire stock of Rolled Plate (necessitated by change in our business), we will offer for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS EASTERN

Laboiteaux & POOR No. 12 West Mitchell Street, near Whitehall. ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED WARE THE OLD PRICE

should do for before that time and thus SAVE AT LEAST FIFTEEN PER CEST

ATLANTA, March 17.—Low grades are firm with rather an upward tendency. Very common and unreliable grades 33@34; good common grades 35@37; medium 38@45; extramedium 46@55c; fine ill and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Galboun \$1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Lestherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55cc; shell-road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@56 c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, \$12.00 per gross; Bailroad Millssnuff56c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff, 55c.

ATLANTA, March 17 - Market quiet and steady? The prices below are quotable to-day: Horse-shoes \$7.00; mule \$6.00; Horse-shoe nails 124@24. Hames \$6.00@310.00. Trace-chains 50@70: good demand. Shovels \$10.00@313.0). Spades \$10.50@313.00. Axes \$9.50@311.50 per dozen. Cotton cards \$5.50. Well-buckets \$5.50. Cotton rope 22. Sweed from 64c; rolled (or merchant bar) 5½ rate. Hafman plow stocks in demand at \$2.00; Haiman's steel plow hoes active at 9½c per pound; blow steel 7½c; cast steel 17c. Nalls, basis 10d, \$5.75. Powder, rille \$6.15; blasting \$3.25. Bar lead 8; shot \$2.00.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, March 17.— The market is very active and stocks are exceedingly light. Incu boards \$16.00 per M; framing \$15.00; flooring \$20.00 (\$25.00 per M; ceiling \$20.00 per M; dressed on one side \$17.00; weatherboarding \$17.50. Shingles—No. 1\$3.75; No. 2\$2.75. Chestnut posts 20c: cedar, sawed, 35c; hewed 30c.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, March 17.—The supply of earl vegetables at present is quite small and a goodem and is reported for fresh. Sweet Frances—30@35c per peck; Onions 10c per quart Cabbage 10@25c per head; Turnips none: Toma toes 25c per quart; Beets 10c per bunch; Greet Feas 10 415c per quart; Radishes 5c. Strawber 15c 20@25c per quart. Eggs 12½c per dozen Chickens 10@25c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 2.6390c.

NORTHEATSERN RAILBOAD.

Change of Schedule.

WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURTGeorgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1880, be
tween she legal hours of sale, the undivided half
interest of the estate of Jacob Rokenbaugh, iste
of Thomas county, deceased, in the Oconec Cotton Mills, in Greene county, Georgia, being about
three hundred acres of land, more or less, located
on the Oconec river, about half way between
Greensboro and Eabunton, consi-ting of a large,
substantial brick building, four stories high, with
a parret, about one hundred feet long and sixty
feet wide, and full of machinery, not in operation. Also, a Brick Store-house, and a number of
Tenement Houses for operatives, with first class
water-power.
Sale made pursuant to an order from the Court
of Ordinary of Thomas county, granted the first
day of april, 1872.

HENRY M. DRANE
Geor. Prelight Ticket and passenger April
LLP 23378 HAVIST CLAIM & A7AINS
and Terms—Half cash, and half on time, without
interest.

MILTON C. SMITH, Administrator
Jacob Rokenbaugh, deceased.

557 feb27—diawds

day.

It never scales or postpones

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE \$30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.

HALF TICKETS. ONE DOLLAR.

AND PAIREST IN THE WORLD.

Possilar Monthly Drawing of the COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO t Macauley's Theatre, in the city of Louisville, o WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31st 1880. THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869, AND SUS TAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXEPTED), AND ARE SUPREVISED BY) PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

AITORNEYS AT LAW, HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA.

HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA.

Collections will receive prompt attention.

2.3 maril—dif

W. T. TR.PPE,
ATTORNEY.
Collections and Commercial Law
EXCLUSIVELY.

7½ CENTENNIAL BUILDING,
ATLANTA. GEORGIA.

55 Collections made throughout the State.
285 jaill—dimo top col

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON
CANDLER & THOMSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Raom No. 3 BROWN BLOCK.
Opposite Union Car Shed, on Wall street, between Kimball House and Markham House.
575 nov22—d3m

E. N. BROYLES. ALOSES.

B. N. BROYLES. ALEX. R. JONES

BROYLES & JONES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office in Grant Bigg, corner Marietta and
Broad street;
ATLANTA, GA.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts.
878 decid—dtf Will practice in the Federal

J. B. ESTES.

CLAUD ESTES.

J. B. ESTES & SON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in
the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere
when specially retained.

000 nov22—dtf

S. A. REID, TORNEY AT LAW,
449 sep27 dem EATONTON GEORGIA.
NO. MILLEDGE & HAYGOOD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Cor. Loyd and Alabama Streets, opp. Ga Depot

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

590 aug. '79 dly

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner
Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell
House. 220 aprs. '79 dl2m BUSINESS DIRECTORY. PAY & JOHN MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
19½ S. BROAD STREET.
ATLANTA, GA
DES. WARNOCK & DELBRIDGE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. office, Room No. 2, in J. T. Grant's Building, over Austell & Mangum, Broad street, cor. Marietta.

Special attention given to the treatment Majarial and Chronic Diseases of Females at Children, by J. T. Warnock. 365 febl8—d6m

Dispatch equal to any mineral prompt prompt prestly superior, being daily. All claims prompt to greatly superior, being daily. All claims prompt to greatly superior, being daily. All claims prompt to greatly superior or freight survice, passes to manufacte with L. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Road street, Allanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENEY M. DRANE Geor. Freight. Ticket and reassesser Age

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS AND OTHER MACHINERY.



The Eclipse Leads the World FOR RELIABLE EXCELLENCE.

THOS. CAMP, General Agent, COVINGTON. GA. Also Dealer in SAW MILLS, SEPARATORS, COTTON GINS, Etc.
Satisfaction fully Guaranteed in every Transaction.

476 jan22—dom

ENGINES, MACHINERY, GUANO, ETC. Wood, Tabor & Morse Engines. THESE ENGINES ARE MADE OF THE VERY BEST MATERIAL THROUGHOUT AND simple and durable and are the cheapest Engines made, Every one guaranteed to be just as

Agricultural ENGINES, Sweepstakes. Threshers,

Buckeye Reapers

Sweepstakes, Threshers. AND Buckeye Respers

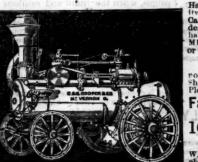
Agricultural

ENGINES

We are also Agents for the elicbrated MONITOR ENGINE, either without Traction trachment, BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. STATIONARY and PORTABLE ENGINES, WEEPSTAKES, THRESHERS, BUCKEYE REAPERS and MOWERS.

We are prepared to furnish the best FARM MACHINERY of every description this country affords we are prepared to furnish the best FARM MACHINERY of every description this country affords HARWELL & SMITH, 218 martl0—42m 65 BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

&. G. COOPER & CO.'S ENGINES Have won for themselves a reputation for reliablity and perfect mechanism unexcelled by any



Cardwell's Celebrated Threshers

Farm Implements, Seeds, etc. 1000 TONS EUREKA And Orient Guano, W. D. & Co.'s Ammoniated High Grade, Super phosphates, Kentucky Cotton Fertilizer, Bon-Dust, Land Plaster, etc.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO., 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA

COMMISSION ERCHANTS.

J. M. KIRTLEY & CO. General Commission Merchants FLOUR, BULK MEATS, BACON, MESS PORK, LARD, GRAIN, Etc.

No. 27 Vine Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO. ALE, BEER, SODA, ETC. DIEHL & LORD,

The Only Steam Bottling Establishment in the South MILWAUKEE AND CINCINNATI EXPORT LAGER. REFINED SWEET AND CRAB CIDER IN BARRELS AND 1/4 BARRELS. TRY US ONE TIME

948 jan18—d.m sun thur

30 South Market Street Nashville. Tenn.

WM. GLENN & SONS HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIE

Immense Stock! Great Variety! Low Prices! OOFFEE-Rio, Santos, Laguayra, Java, Mocha.
SUGAR-New Orleans, Hard and Soft Refined.
SYRUP-New Orleans and Eastern.

RICE, TEAS, TOBACCOS, and CIGARS. 68. 70 and 72 Vine street, CINCINNATI.

GREAT KEDUCTION IN PRICE. Leaderins

nature is on every bottle of the GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

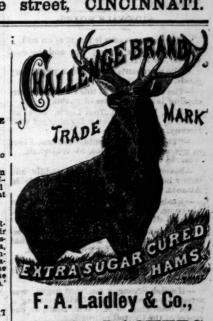
FISH. HOT & COLD JOINTS,

Sold and used throughout the world. TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

Agents for LEA & PERRINS 26 College Place, and I Union Square NEW YORK.

ASK FOR NAISHEMER BROS PHILADELPHIA Fine Shoes.

THE OOPARTNERSHIP FERETOFORE EXisting between Fay. Bruyn & John Moser,
architects, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal
of Mr. Bruyn from the firm. The business will
hereafter be conducted by Calvin Fay and John
Moser, under the firm name of Fay & John Moser,
architects, who will settle all liabilities and make
ill collections for the old firm. Atlants, Ga
eb, 23, 1889.
mar?—diw JOHN MOSER.

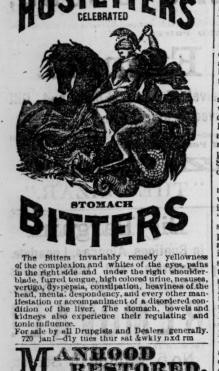


PORK PACKERS.

Grain, Flour and Salt, 85 Second St., CINCINNATI, OHIO. 687 Southern Orders a Specialty. 686 dec30-d5m' tues thur sat SPECIAL SUNDAY SCHEDULE

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Commencing Sunday next February Ist, 1880. A SPECIAL CHURCH TRAIS will be run over this Road as follows:

WOLD CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL friends and patrons, to the fact of his having received a very FINE lot of SPRING GOODS of a.1 descriptions, mostly IMPORTED, which he will MAKE UP IN THE VERY LATEST STYLES and as REASONABLE as can be expected. Come up and see for yourselves. Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Class Faster and Costs Less Money than any other Gin in the Market. Every machine Terms given on Applica



D MAN OF EN.

s head of good

EAST.

VI RESTORED. Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminat Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist Davidson & Co., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

A. G. ROULSTONE,

STIX, KROUSE & CO. CLOTHING.



DAYS.
Indies' and
Buttons,
dyance on

COST.

POOR. all Street,

N PER CENT

BEOT GREEN RIVER WORKS. CUTTERY

with seducing is a page in the senate.
Richard T. Merrick, a member of the
Washington bar, will appear as counsel for
Senator Hill in the Raymond suit and all
other suits arising out of that matter.

Colonel Frobel lectures upon this subject to-night before the Academy of Science. It is an interesting field and furnishes matters for an instructive lecture. Colonel Frobel has for years past devoted his attention to the study of internal improvements that pretty well cover the field. We have no doubt his lecture will be interesting and instructive.

INFORMATION . FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

WHEN YOU GO TO WASHINGTON, GA., Some besure to stop at Arnold House.

King, Proprietor. Satisfaction Guaran-

ATLANTA, March 17.—Wheat Bran—95c@\$1.00. ATLANTA, March 17.-Iron Ties-None. Provisions.

ATLANTA, March 17—Port service and answer control of the market today was downward. Clear Ribbit of the market today and the market today was downward. Clear Ribbit of the market today and the market today was downward. Clear Ribbit of the market to LIVERPOOL, March 17.—200 p. m.—Uplands in windding clause March delivery 74. is middling or learned and october delivery 75. is meand october delivery 75. is middling or learned and october delivery 75. is middling or learned and october delivery 75. is meand october delivery

laths car-load, \$2.50 per M; less quantities \$2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, March 17.—Hay—Market well supplied; choice Timothy \$1.35; choice mixed \$1.30; prime mixed \$1.30.

ATLANTA. March 17.—Salt—Liverpool \$1.30; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah \$1.10; Hoiston \$1.45.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Wool strong; domestic facece 486(6); pulled 33:@62; unwashed 18:@42; Texas 21:@40.

ATLANTA, March 17.—Wool—Market firm and steady; washed 33:@40c; unwashed 25:@30c; burry 15:@30c.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Rosin quiet at \$1.50.

NEW YORK, March 17—Rosin quiet at \$1.50@ \$1.55. Turpentine dull and easier at 40@19½. ATLANTA, March 17—Bagging—Season is over and none offering.

and none offering.

ATLANTA, March 17.—Peas — Stock 85@90c; white \$1.25.

ATLANTA, March 17.—Tallow — Marker firm

KIMBALL HOUSE, March 17, 10:31, P. M.

PREFERRED LOCALS. OFFICE OF CRAIGE & CO.,

"Domestic" Sewing Machine TO THE TRADE.—The destruction of the Domestic S. M. Co.'s Cabinet works by fire on the 2d instant, has so curtailed the supply of machines that the quota allowed to us will not permit of our taking additional orders for the next 60 days. We will be able to fill all orders now on file with but little delay. but we cannot do more than that until the rebuilding of the burned Shops.

0 0 mari3—dtf CRAIGE & CO.

HEADQUARTERS

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S Silver-plated Ware,

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Wholesale and Retail Jewelers, 48 mar4-dly 34 Whitehall Street.

City Tax-Payers, Take Notice. opened on Thursday, April the longerty City Hall, for the return of all property real and personal, for the year 1880, Owing to the limited time allowed by the City Charter a prompt response from every one is respectfully requested. Taxes are not lessened by waiting until the last days of the month, as all returns must be made and recorded by the first day of May. CHAS. E. ROBINSON, City Tax Receiver and Collector.

mar18-dlw then d4t wed fri sun tues TO THE TRADE STRICTLY At Manfacturers Prices. Crockery, China, Lamps, Stamped and Wood-ware, Fine Cutlery, Silver-ware, Show Cases, Looking Glasses, Seth Thomas Clocks, Vases, Toilet Sets, Hotel and Saloon Fixtures. BEST G000S at rock bottom prices to prompt Cash paying Merchants. Southern Merchants, you can avoid hard stock, freight, insurance and ruinous breakage, by buying from McBRIDE & CO. THEY IMPORT and MANby Jan25—dly un we rep above pref lo

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten line will be inserted under this head for one dollar.] Georgia Academy of Science.

ATLANTA, GA., March 18th, 1880 The regular session of the Academy will be held to-night, at the Hall No. 9 West Mitchell street, Colonel B. W. Frobel will invited. Exercises begin at 8 p. free. H. B. LEE. Sec'y.

PERSONAL MENTION.

-W. S. Holt and W. B. Johnson, of Ma con, are in the city -Charles R. Johnson, of Griffin, the city yesterday.

-L. W. Barnett, of Madison, is

-T. H. Dearing and E. R. Hodgson, o thens, were in the city yesterday.

—J. K. Prime, of Americus, is in the city.

-L. Johnson, of Blackshear, is in the

-W. M. Jordan, of Augusta, is visiting Atlanta. -James G. Rogers, of Kingston, was in -John D. Malshy, George W. Felker and W. L. Smith, of Monroe, are visiting the

Amos T. Akerman, of Cartersville, was in the city yesterday, attending the United States courts. SIDEWALK NOTES.

-The cotton season is about at an end. -The mud is drying up, and the dust will be our next visitor. -The merchants are selling a great many

-The countrymen of this section are pur chasing large quantities of guano.

—H L. Myers and Tom Lewis, were ar rested by the police yesterday charged with

—Several car loads of fine saddle and uggy horses are being offered for sale in

—Kosher! That splendid kosher sansage has come. Call at once, at Benjamin Bros. mar18 dIt

-The weather was cool and bracing yes terday and was quite a change from wha we have been having for some days past. —The plank crossing at the Loyd street atrance of the union passenger depot is adly in need of repairs.

—Hayden Strong, a ten cent negro, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a pistol belonging to Mr. Wm. Beall, an en-gineer of the Central railroad.

 No puzzle, but a fact, you can get more groceries, and better goods at Benjamin Bros, 88 Whitehall, than elsewhere. 12 pounds of fine Rice for one dollar. mar18 d1t —Of interest to everybody. We continue giving either 11 pounds pure Lard, forty pounds best Grits or ten pounds A Sugar for one dollar. Benjamin Bros, 88 White-

nge in Neuralgine. It still cur

-For months the papers have been in the habit of announcing, once a week, some change in the management of the great railroad combinations of the south, but no Too Young to Go to Jail, but Old

Enough to be Whipped.

On Sunday last a negro named Henry Allen threw rocks from the bridge over the railroad just this side of Newman at a passing freight train. Detective Bill Jones was notified and made a search for the young man, catching him on Tucsday afternoon. On account of Henry's extreme youth, he being only eleven years of age, he could not be usade to answer for his bad behaviour before the court. The deed, however, was clearly worthy of punishment of some kind, and young Ailen was accordingly well flogged by the proper authorities. His unhappy fate should be a warning to all boys who Jones has fairly earned his right to the tile given him by the New York Herald: The latest proverb: He who stones a train will surely fall into the hands of Jones.

HOYLE'S HEGIRA

r. W. L. Goldsmith-The Sign-ers of His Official Bond.

DECISIONS RENDERED MICH 16, 188

The other ground is that the verdiet does

of defendant's land wrongfully, and with-out the slightest title or agreement to make titles of any sort to complainant, and prays a decree for a writ of possession, alleging that defendant did agree to convey the land to Mrs. Williams, complainant's mother and defendant's mothe-in-law, when she paid him certain sums, which she had not paid, except the \$100, and that this sum of \$100 did not even pay, the value of the rent of

did not even pay the value of the rent of the land which defendant allowed her to

the land which defendant allowed her to occupy 'til her death. These issues are all that the pleadings make, the verdict for defendant covers these fully, and the decree thereon is right.

Judgment affirmed,
J. R. Worrill, for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Fish; T. P. Lloyd; B. P. Hollis, for defendant.

Collier vs. Leonard. Illegality and motion to set aside judgment, from Sumter.

In the 59th Ga. 497, this case is reported

when here before, and the surety's ground for the motion to set aside the judgment and also in his affldayit of illegality, both

of which cases were consolidated and tried together, was held sufficient in law, on de-murrer thereto, to discharge him, if on the

rected, and the surety's risk was increase

thereof, so as to be charged with negligence in not getting the deed before the trial; and as the presiding judge granted the new trial and is not satisfied with the verdict,

and this is the first grant of a new trial on and this is the first grant of a new trial on the merits to the plaintiff, we shall not scrutinize it closely.—57 Georgia, 127; 56 Georgia, 83, 398, 249, 453; 59 Georgia, 633, 722; 60 Georgia, 154, 594; 61 Georgia, 31,

These cases, and many others which

s complicated, the testimony is confused he evidence of the truth is uncertain, th

Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff i

B. A. Strange, administrator, etc., vs. Elisha

his Shadrich X Wall [seal.]

witness, J. L. Burke."

"The condition of the above oblgation is such that if either should fail to comply with the above obligation, it is to be nul and void, or remain in full force and virtue."

After reading the declaration to the jury, plaintiffs offered in evidence, the firegoing contract, to which objection was

jury, plaintiffs offered in evidence the firegoing contract, to which object on was
made unless the execution was proven by
the subscribing witness; the court sustained
the objection. The plaintiffs then offerred
to establish an amendment which they
claimed had been lost since the preceding
term, when the same had been made and
allowed by the court. Testimony was submitted showing that the amendment was
allowed by the judge presiding at the time;
that the clerk saw the attorney writing it
out, and read a few lines of it, but does not
remember whether the judge signed the
order granting the same. No entry appeared on the bench docket, nor order on
the minutes allowing the amendment. The
court refused to allow the amendment, and
upon motion of defendants' counsel
awarded a non-suit.

The two errors complained of are the re-

Guerry & Son, for defendant.

CRAWFORD, J.

JACKSON J.

Williams vs. English. In equity, from s to the whereabouts of Mr. S. R. Hoyle. His friends stoutly assert that he will return and make matters all right, but so far we have no evidence that he will. We received to-day the following card from

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In your article about the absence of Mr. Sam R. Hoyle, tax-col ector of Fulton county, I find the following paragraph: "It has been known in the city among his friends that he lost eight thousand dollars at the Augusta races, a short time since. He also let Mr. W. L. Goldamith, late comptroller general. have a large sum of money—how much we are unable to secretain—when he (Goldamith) was being investigated by the legislature, which he has been unable to get since from Mr. Goldsmith." new trial.

Only two errors are asigned in addition to the ground that the court erred in overraling the motion because the verdict is contrary to law and the weight of evidence, the second ground not being certified to be

The facts in regard to the loan made

to Mr. Goldsmith, as we gather from Mr. Hoyle's friends, are these: On the day Mr. Goldsmith was required to pay the sum of \$14,000.00 into the treasury, he called to ee Mr. Hoyle, and said to him, excitedly, "I must have \$2,000.00 or I am ruined."
Mr. Heyle told him that he had that amount of money on hand that belonged to the state, and that he would let him have it if Mr. Goldsmith would credit his account with it. Goldsmith promised to do it, and the money was paid to him, and they say Hoyle, since that time, has been unable get anything from Goldsmith on the mount. His friends claim that he owes Hoyle more than that amount. How this is we are unable to say.

Mr. W. A. Brown says that Mr. Hoyle did not own an interest in Ben Hill and Round Dance, the race horses. We have the assurance of a man who has the writings that he does own a fourth interest in both. The man who held the papers yesterday remarked that he would probably show some other investments that Hoyle had made in the city that would help to redeem his in-

It is thought here that Mr. Hoyle went to incinnati to get the money from his gaming house there to meet his defalcation, but he has had time to go there and return. If this was his original intention it is to be presumed that his house in Cincinnati has

this was his original intention it is to be presumed that his house in Cincinnati has gone back on him, as did some of his enterprises of a similar character in Georgia.

The fact that his family have been unable to locate him and that no one knows where he is, gives force to the suspicion that he has left for parts unknown.

We would naturally be the last to acknowledge this. We knew Hoyle as a gallant soldier in the war, as a man who stood firm when it tried men to be firm. We saw him shot down as a boy at Manassas, and again we saw him when his life was not worth a penny, fighting like a man. Since then saw him when his life was not worth a penny, fighting like a man. Since then we have been with him in political campaigns, when the tintid and cautious men were at home. He was a noble-hearted fellow; he had no guile in his heart. He was impulsive, brave and generous. He has, if he does not rectify it, done a great wrong to his county in this last act. We have not a word of apology for it. He was entrusted with an important office by a large majority of the voters of his county. He has betrayed the trust, and so far as this act is concerned, it matters not whether his act is concerned, it matters not whether his default is one or twenty thousand, it is all the same to his friends.

default is one or twenty
the same to his friends.

We have secured the following statement
from Judge Pittman about the county
matters:
On yesterday, after reading the report in The
Constitution of the probable defalcation of S. R.
Hoyle, tax collector. I promptly put the special
committee on county affairs at work on the taxcollector's books. The committee is composed of
collector's books. The committee is composed of T.J. Pollard, J. W. Culpepper and Isaiah Purse. They will make a thorough investigation. The committee was originally appointed by Judge Hillyer at the Instance of the grand jury.

We are informed that Hoyle had about settled up his indebtedness with the county. We are also requested to say that he is entitled to the following credits on the amount we published as his defalcation in our last issue, to-wit: His commissions for the wear 1970 and the incelled. Pollard, J. W. Culpepper and Isaiah Pur missions for the year 1879, and the insolvent fi. fas. and other fi. fas. held in hand that has not been collected. This is a proper credit, but so far as we can ascertain and this is not definite—he will not be neitled to more than eight thousand do lars in all for these credits. This still leaves him in debt about twenty thousand dollars. We have, as we have said before, no excuse for Mr. Hoyle's loose management of the county affairs. We are willing, and would readily throw the mantle of charity over his shortsomings, but the question comes to any good citizen, what is to be done in the future to protect us repetition of such an occurrence? not believe Hoyle was a corrupt man, but he has so administered his office that the state will loose, unless his securities refund, about twenty thousand dollars.

His successor will be elected as the mo mis successor will be elected as the most popular man who is a candidate for the office of tax-collector. He may not be any better than Hoyle, who was the most popular man before the people at the last election for tax-collector, and we may have in the future a repetition of what is now before us. Now is the time for our citizens to consider well the reference accessive to be fore us. Now is the time for our citizens to consider well the reforms necessary to be made in this matter. Don't leave it until the heat of the campaign—until you fear to take sides with your neighbor, who may be a gambler, an independent or a republican. These are vital questions, and we have but one word of warning to give. Don't take a man who holds your money that gambles, that drinks, and that owns race horses. We may be charged with locking the stable-door of the horse that has been stolen, but the warning is in time.

has been stolen, but the warning is in time if it is heeded, and we give it for what it i worth.
The business house of Mr. E. Cahn was closed yesterday by the sheriff of Fulton county, Mr. C. being one of the sureties on the bond of Mr. S. R. Hoyle. We learn that Mr. Cahn borrowed about fifteen hunlred dollars in money from Mr. Hoyle The following are the securities on the ond of S. R. Hoyle, tax collector of Fuitor

inty, with the amount of taxes paid by ch security: For the state W. H. Howell—\$2,000.
Samuel Hape—\$1,7,00.
Ed Cahn—\$12,000.
T. A. Morris—\$3,90.
Simmons & Hunt—No amount given. On county bond:

George H. Jones—\$2,860. W. E. Hoyle—\$4,455. J. O. Harris—\$4,675. George T. Fry—\$5,500. W. H. Clark—\$7,725.

—The American Sewing Machine Co., o Philadelphia, Pa., have opened a palace office in the Kimball House, fronting or Pryor street. Machines sold on lease plan

Special Bargains in goods damaged by water at John Ryan's.

The American is the simplest, the most durable, and in every respect the best Family Sewing Machine in the world.

mar18 d1t—2d or 3d col John Ryan's Button Department is complete with all the

-The American Sewing Machine solicits

ompetition from any source.
mar18 d1t-2d or 3d col Big Bargains in Linens, Towels. Bleachings and Sheetings damaged by water at John

-Before buying a Sewing Machine, call at the salesroom of the American Sewing Machine Company, No. 5 Pryor street, in Kimball House. marl8 dlt—2d or 3d col

John Ryan will offer to-day some big bargains in Quilts at 45 cents, from the recent large fire in New York,

THE SUPREME COURT. Chamberlin,

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS ARE BEAUTIES.

or an order on the mirutes granting the same. Amendments are to be allowed as a matter of right at any stage of the cause, in form or substance, and independently of any action of the judge as to its exercise, except in cases of realized as to its exercise, any action of the judge as to its exercise, except in cases of negligence where reasonable and equitable terras may be enforced. This was not a motion to amend at that time, but to establish one which was lost. We are not authorized to say what shall, or shall not be sufficient evidence to satisfy the judge that an office paper existed and has been lost, but we do not think under the broad and liberal rule upon that subject, that either an entry upon the bench docket or an order on the minutes are the only methods of showing that an amendment existed and was filed.

Our construction of the law is, that there

the second ground not being certified to be true.

The first is that the court should have admitted the sayings of complainant when he alleges that he sold a mule to one Smith to get one hundred dollars to pay on the land, the defendant not being present. The testimony was inadmissible, being the sayings of one party to a stranger to the suit in the absence of the other party, and no part of the res gestse in this case, to-wit; the transaction between complainant and defendant. Besides, there was other evidence that the nule was sold for the purpose, and nothing in conflict thereof; and the presumption, from other facts in the case, is that Mrs. Williams paid complainant for it, as his brother, who paid defendant the said \$100, took back an agreement ment existed and was filed.
Our construction of the law is, that there is no necessity for any action of the judge, except where the rights of the opposite party are to be affected by the negligence of the amending party. Hence an amendment may be filed at the first term and a copy served without leave from the judge, and no question of terms arises, and so after a case has been continued. But if offered at the trial term, or at any time when the question of negligence affects the rights of the opposite party. gence affects the rights of the opposite party, the judgelmay impose terms. Holding, there-fore, the rulings to be wrong, the judgment ant the said \$100, took back an agreement or bond to make titles to Mrs. Williams by the defendant, and not to make them to the w. A. Hawkins; Cook & Hollis, for plaincomplainant. The complainant was not hurt by not getting in this hearsay testi-

tiffs in error, Guerry & Son; B. B. Hinton; W. J. Wall, for defendants. The other ground is that the verdict does not cover all the issues made by the pleadings. It does cover all. The only issues made are between complainant and defendant, Greer, the administrator of Mrs. Williams, making none whatever. The bill of complainant and answer in the nature of a crossbill of defendant, make the only issues. The bill asserts a parol contract for the sale of the land by defendant to complainant; the answer denies it flatiy, and avers that complainant is in possession of defendant's land wrongfully, and without the slightest title or agreement to make

The Mayor and City Council of Americus fendants.
vs. E. J. Eldridge. Injunction, from Sumter.
CRAWFORD J.

W. A.
Fendants.
Folian McCRAWFORD J.

The controversy in this suit arose out of the size and location of a sewer by the plaintiffs in error, at the intersection of Taylor with Lee street, and which was immediately in front of the residence of the defendant in error. His allegations were, that the diameter of the sewer was only two feet, whilst it should be three to carry off the water in the heaviest rains. That this want of size will at such times cause the water to run over the side walk into his yard, cellar and back lot, and that this flooding of his premises, especially under his house, would be very likely to produce sickness, besides otherwise damaging his lot by washing off the soil. That when he lot by washing off the soil. That when he

inproved his lot he, by the consent of the then city council, turned the water slightly and carried it into a ditch in which it has passed ever since. That the cost to the city would only be the difference between a two and a three foot sewer for the distance of some ten or twelve feet. Upon these allegations he prayed an in-junction against the city council to restrain it from putting in this sewer across and unlerneath the sidewalk.

ant appeared, and as its showing against the granting of the injunction, filed objections n the nature of a demurrer, which were: 1. That the city had power under its charter to open streets, construct sidewalks 2. That the city council was not liable to an action for failing to provide sewerage. nor for the deflection or the size thereof. 3. That there was no equity in the bill.

The chancellor declining to pass upon the

trial he made that ground good by proof.
The ground was that the plaintiff failed to
enter up a judgment against the estate of
the principal debtor which was then solvent
the administrators being sued in the same bill, and the objections alone, heard the answer and the affidavits, and thereupon granted the injunction, to which the de action with this surety, and that the estate became insolvent before the error was corendants excepted. There are but two questions involved in he was damaged and thereby released. On the trial, the jury discharged the surety finding the issue in his favor; a motion was his case. The first is, whether the cit council, under the power "to open and lay out streets for the good of the city, to direct and have sidewalks kept in order and to levy a street tax," for working the same, is authorized to put in a sewer to conduct the made for a new trial on various grounds; the judge sustained it on account of newly discovered testimony, as he certified in the

bill of exceptions, though the reconding a general judgment granting the new trial without specifying any particular ground.

The ground in respect to newly discovered testimony is predicted upon a deed discovered on record since the trial tending to show from it's date that the property relied on by the surety as belonging to the estate had been administered long before the date when the judgment againt the lands and tenements, and goods and chattels of the intestate should have been entels of the intestate should have bee the same, it necessarily implies the right to do all things which may be required for a The affidavit and motion to set aside the judgment did not refer to this land and therefore the plaintiff did not have notice

proper execution of the power.

The complainant built his house at a low point fronting Taylor street; there is a sharp and steep declivity on this street facing his house, down which the water runs, and is carried away by means of an open ditch, and the city proposes to convey that water through a sewer inserted therein upon the

might be cited, show the reluctance with which this court interferes with the first grant of a new trial—especially since there are no longer appeals to special juries allowed. The burden is on the surety in this case to sustain his allegation that he has been injured by the act of the party plaintiff in signing up a wrong judgment, and whilst besides the land, it seems the ad-ministrators of the principal debtor's estate has some stock, the evidence of it is indefinite and no value proven at all, and no de-scription whereby a value could even be well conjectured. On the whole the case is compleated, the testimony is confused, the evidence of the truth is uncertain, the testimony newly discovered will throw more light upon the case, a new investigation will probably develope the whole truth, and, therefore, under our repeated rulings we cannot well interfere over the opinion and judgment of the presiding judge.

We are unable to recognize any difference

CRAWFORD, J.

The plaintiffs in error brought their action of complaint against the defendants to recover upon the following contract: "State of Georgia, Schley Co., Agreement made and entered into this day—Shadrich Wall of one part, and Shadrick Drew of the other part, both of said county and state—S. Wall hath this day paid the said S. Drew one thousand dollars, for which he is to live on the Collum place during my life time, be it long or short, and he is to attend faithfully to all my plantation business and all ordinary business, such as weighing out, paying, collecting, and he is not to remove from the said Collum place during my life time. Hereunto we have set our hands and affixed our seals. the property of an owner inaccessible from its elevation, and the case under considera-tion: each bought and improved with the knowledge that the right existed in the city over the streets to work, to raise, to grade, to drain, and unless that legal right was exceeded it would be but a case of damaum absque injuris. The case of a private or a public nuisance is not to be confounded

a public nuisance is not to be confounded with those enumerated.

To suspend by injunction the legally auauthorized acts of a municipal corporation upon its public streets, for the safe condition of which it is responsible, by adjacent owners upon an apprehension of future injuries, would be to allow the judgment of these private owners to arrest and set aside that of the constituted authorities charged and entrusted with the performance of these especial duties. To authorize such interference the acts complained of must be ultra vires. 1 Denio, 595; 20th Howard, 135; 8th Allen, 129; 13th Gray, 601; 43d (6a, 67; 34th Ibid, 326; 28th, 46; 23d, 401. It follows, therefore, that the injunction was improperly granted, and the judgment input be revered.

Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff in er-

Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff in er N. A. Smith, for defendant.

Administrators of J. B. Ross vs. G. M. Stokes, administrator of Raley, et al. Equity, from Lee.
CRAWFORD, J.
When this course come before the stokes.

awarded a non-suit.

The two errors complained of are the rejection of the contract, and the refusal to allow the amendment established.

If it is true that the general rule of law is, that where there is a subscribing witness to a paper he must be produced and prove the execution before it is admissible, but in cases where it is the foundation of the action, then the rule changes and the subscribing witness is not necessary unless the same is denied under oath. This contract was declared on, it was the foundation of the plaintiffs suit, and mot being denied on oath of the defendant there was error in the court in not allowing it to be introduced in evidence.

The plaintiffs in error insisted that the net proceeds of the rents of the land, which had been reserved of the sale of the lands as commissions, should be paid over to them, the last mentioned sum to be paid from the rents of the years 1875 and 1876.

They further insisted that the estate of the sale of the lands as commissions, should be paid over to them, the last mentioned sum to be paid from the rents of the years 1875 and 1876.

They further insisted that the estate of the sale of the lands as commissions, abould be paid over to them, the last mentioned sum to be paid from the rents of the sum of \$190.79, which had been reserved on the sale of the lands as commissions, abould be paid over to them, the last mentioned sum to be paid from the rents of the years 1875 and 1876.

They further insisted that the estate of the sale of the lands as commissions, abould be paid over to them, the last mentioned sum to be paid from the rents of the years 1875 and 1876.

They further insisted that the estate of the sale of the lands as commissions, abould be paid over to them, the last mentioned sum to be paid from the rents of the years 1875 and 1876.

They further insisted that the estate of the costs of this litigation, there being ample funds in the hands of the administration. Stokes, from the said rents of the sale of the costs of this litigation, there bein

and decision of the court the said administrators excepted.

1. It became necessary during the pendency of the litigation in this case to rent out
the land, and the first error complained of
in this record is the refusal of the court to
allow the rents paid over to the plaintifis
in error. The decree directed the land sold,
and also directed the disposition of the fund
arising therefrom, and the delay in executing the decree did not change the rights
of the parties, nor affect the order of the
distribution of the money. The rents were
were but the mesne profits incident to the
necessity of the delay, and we think went
properly with the corpus in the adjudicated
disposition thereof.

properly with the corpus in the adjudicated disposition thereof.

2. The plaintiffs in error complain that the costs between the parties are not equitably adjusted, and that the decree is totally defective as to costs. This is not made to appear to us, for it seems that the net amount received by Ross after deducting commissions, etc., was \$3,525-08, and the net amount retained by Stokes, including the rents during the litigation was the net amount retained by Stokes, including the rents during the litigation was \$2,418 aggregating \$5,943 08. The costs were to Ross \$255.04, to Stokes \$174.95 making the total \$430.95. But if this be not right, it is not such an error as we can correct, for it is provided that the chancel-lor shall determine upon whom the costs shall fall.—Code 24210.

error. W. A. Hawkins; Fred H. West, for de-Polina McMath vs. Alex. Teel, administra-

tor, etc. Ejectment, from Sumter. CRAWFORD, J. This was an action for ejectment brought by John Teel against John L. McMath; pending the suit, both parties died; Alex. feel, the administrator of the plaintiff, and Mrs. McMath, the wife of the defendant, were made parties, and the cause proceeded After the evidence had been submitted, th jury, under the charge of the court, retired, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, whereupon the defendant asked for a new trial which was refused and she excepted.

bond for titles, these being two subscribing witnesses thereto without proof of its execution, it having been brought into court under a notice served upon John H. Mc-Math, the first defendant, before Mrs. Mc-Math was made a party.

2. In not allowing Mrs. McMath, the defendant, to testify that she never held possession under the bond for titles nor under the husband.

3. In not allowing a letter of October, 1875 to Mrs. McMath to be read in evidence upon her testifying that she received it by due course of mail, that it was the hand writing of her sister, who lived with her father who was old and infirm, and also that of J.W. Finch, a brother-in-law of Louisa Teel, the writer, who said that according to the best of witness's opinion it was her handwriting. 4. That the court erred in charging the

jury, that if the defendant was a married woman and entered the possession with her husband, she could not, without written title, set up possessen in herself. And at-though they went in possession over twenty years ago, if afterwards her husband took a bond for titles, he is estopped from denying plaintiff" title, and she is estopped, as the possession of the husband is the possession

5. That if McMath took a bond for titles from Teel, although he was then in posses-sion, his possession afterwards was under sion, his possession afterwards was under the bond and so was hers, and they were and his wife entered without written title and McMath took a bond for titles from Teel, then he is estopped and she is es-topped, and if these facts appear you ought to find for the plaintiff. 1. The error complained of in the first ground, that the bond was illegally admitted in evidence, does not fall within the very letter of section 3838 of the Code. That section provides that the production of the

paper by the opposite party dispenses with the proof of execution if he claims a benefit under it. In this case the paper was pro-duced under a notice to the husband, John S. McMath, before Mrs. McMath was substituted as the defendant on account of his death, and if he had still been the defendant, instead of his wife, no question would have been raised as to its almissibility. When the bond for titles was offered, and the statement made as to the manner in which it was brought into court, nothing

testify in her own behalf, when the other party to the contract and cause of action was dead, and squarly in the very face of the act done is pursuant to a power conferred, and whether wise or unwise, cannot be judicially revised or corrected, 1 Dillon Mun. Cor., \$59; 2 Ibid \$2781, 798, 799.

We are unable to recognize any \$150. 3. In the matter of the ruling upon the admissibility of the letter offered, the ground of exclusion no doubt was, not because the handwriting of Louisa Tell was not sufficiently proven, but because there was no proof of her authority from him to write as she did in reference to this land. To have bound him by a letter, which it was not claimed that he wrote, made it indispensable that his authority therefor should have been shown; in its absence therefore the court was clearly right on the

dispensable that his authority therefor should have been shown; in its absence therefore the court was clearly right on the law in holding it inadmissible. 47 Ga. 99.

4, 5, 6. These grounds all involve the same legal questions in effect, and therefore may be considered together. Admitting the fact to be that John L. McMath and his wife, the defendant, went in the possession of this land together in 1833 and so remained until 1870; and then that McMath gave his note for \$750 and took a bond for titles from John Teel, which is the undisputed testimony in the record, was the charge of the judge wrong?

The husband in this state is the head of the family; the wife's legal existence is merged in his, except for her protection or benefit, or for the preservation of public order. 200de 1753. When these parties therefore entered upon this land and took possession of it, nothing else appearing, the wife was utterly unknown to the law in the matter of the possession; and being in 1853, if the father had said or done anything towards making her a gift of it, unless it was in writing and the marital rights of the husband excluded, they would have steached and the possession would have been his. Therefore where the instructions given by the court to the jury were, that she could not, without some written title, set up possession in herself, even though she might have gone in 20 years ago; that if afterwards, in 1870, her husband took a bond for titles and gave his note for the land, then they were estopped; that although he may have been in possession before that time, yet if he took the bond and demanined in possession afterwards under it; then he was estopped; that if he were estopped; that if he were estopped; fore that time, yet if he took the bond and remained in possession afterwards under it, then he was estopped; that if he were estopped, and she entered with him without a title, that she too was estopped; and if those facts were made to appear, then they ought to find for the plaintiff, we think that they were such instructions as the law and the evidence justified, and should have

P. Hollis; Guerry & Son, for defend-

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT

C-0005

No. 3. Argument concluded.
No. 24. Jones vs. The State. Murder, from I.e. Argued. Fred H. West; Warren & Freeman; E. G. Simmons, for plainiff in error, R. N. Ely, attorney-general; C. B. Hudson, solicitor-general; D. H. Pope; Hawkins & Hawkins, contra. contra.
6. Wilcox, Gibbs & Co. vs. Owens.
Complaint, from Schley. Argued. W.
A. Hawkins; J. A. Ansley; J. N. Hudson, for plaintiffs in error. Guerry &
Son, contra.

FLINT CIRCUIT. Withdrawn. At the conclusion of the argument of the motion to dismiss No. 23. Flint, pending which the writ of error was withdrawn, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-

United States Circuit Court. HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE, PRESIDING. The United States circuit court was in session yesterday, with Hon. John Erskine on the bench, and transacted the following business:

United States vs. Andrew Bowen, Pickens Lanier & Anderson, by brief, for plaintiffs

United States vs. Andrew Bowen, Pickens Bowen, Jasper Thompson and George Anderson; conspiracy to intimidate and injure United States officers in the discharge of their duty. Not prossed on motion of United States attorney.

United States vs. John H. Kuter, principal, and Augustus M. Hunt and Jasper L. Keith, sureties. Scire facias. Judgment for costs only, on motion of United States attorney.

United States District Court. HON, JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE, PRESIDING, The only business transacted in this cour yesterday was the disposal of the case of the United States vs. one mule, one horse, one two-horse wagon and harness—John H. Kuter claimant, Verdict of non-forfeiture. These courts meet at the usual hour this

A BAD CASE.

It May and it May Not be Right. Now and then visitors to the recorder court are entertained with the trial of a real spicy case. Yesterday there was a case in point. Two women, named Mrs. Parnell and Mrs. Shuler, were arraigned before the recorder charged with occupying a house on Peters street and used for unchaste purposes. Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution. One was a massive black woman who appeared to court encased in an immense blue cloak in court encased in an immense blue cloak which was securely fastened about her fat neck and fell in ample folds almost to the neck and lett in an person of the ground. Around her head was wrapped a flaming red handkerchief which supported a broad-brimmed dirty looking brown, man's hat. She claimed to be a midwife and looked like a highly colored Sairey Gamp. An honest looking white man swore that this old woman was the grand and intermeddler of the neighborhood, for-

swore that this old would was the grand old intermeddler of the neighborhood, for-ever busying lerself with poking her nose in other people's affairs. Now, this woman testified that the two prisoners were women of bad character, because she had seen, as she said, three wagoners leave the house one morning about breakfast time. The other witness was a policeman familiarly known as Mr. Nig Simpson. He statel that he believed the two females to be unchaste because he had seen a soldier with The two prisoners were examined by Judge William Wright, who appeared for and the following facts were brought ou It was shown that Mrs. Parnell kept a lunch house on Peters street, that she had engaged Mrs. Shuler as her assistant—that they were trying to make an honest living by furnishing means at all hours to all who were inclined to buy. It was also shown that the house, which they reuted from Mr. George Adair, and in which they claimed to carry on this legitimate busi ness, had three rooms, one of which Mrs Parnell, the lessee, said she was in the habi of allowing persons who wished a night's lodging to occupy. The women said that they kept a public dunch house and thought they had a right to earn an additional dollar

the lot of complainant. The power to repair the streets and direct the keeping of the streets.

To sum up: Mrs. Parnell testified that the came had stood as an heir-at-law with and stood as an heir-at-law with and stood as an heir-at-law with a street and stood as an heir-at-law with the time the bond winds stood as an heir-at-law wit and the other circumstance of the three wagoners coming out, and the other circumstance of the soldier having hugged one of them—three circumstances not necessarily established their guilt—were deemed proof enough by the recorder, who, notwithstand ing an able speech from Judge Wright ir their defense, fined Mrs. Parnell twenty fiv dollars and costs, and Mrs. Shuler twelve follars and costs, the alternative for each being thirty days labor in the q Judge Wright will take the case Judge Hillyer, by appeal.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Mr. Gladstone's Candidaev-Ge EDINBURGH, March 17 .- Mr. Gladsto will speak here this evening in the liberal interest, and the demand for tickets of ad mission to the hall is so great that offers of five to six guineas each have been made for them. A list is published of 13 places where Gladstone is to speak between to-day and next Wednesday.

The London correspondent of the Elinburgh Scotsman says it is rumored that the duke of Connaught will succeed the duke of Marlborough as viceroy of Ireland.

Paris, March 17.—The London correspondent of the Temps says there will shortly be a change in the chief editorship of the London Times.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

London, March 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says it has been decided that General Skobeloff shall lead the expedition on a limited scale against the Turcomans without any idea of going to Merv. Some generals consider it necessary to occupy Merv, because the Turcoman marauders rendezvous there, but General Skobeloff believes the Tekkes are now so confident of success that there, but General Skobeloff believes the Tekkes are now se condident of success that they will advance to meet the Russians and give them opportunity for their ample punishment, and the Russian government is desirous of avoiding Merv lest England should occupy Herat as a counter-stroke.

The first sitting of the executive commission was held to-day, General Melikoff presiding. Prince Liewen, minister of domains; M. Makoff, minister of interior: M. Butiaroff, chief of police, and others were present.

JUST RECEIVED OUR SPRING STOCK OF Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry SOLID AND SILVER-PLATED WARE larble Clocks, American Clocks, Bronzes, Morocco and Fancy

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Jewelers, 34 Whitehall St.

Special Notice.

In consequence of the threatening state of the weather our GRAND OPENING will be postponed to THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 19 and 20, of this week, if the REGENSTEIN & KUTZ

THE LEADING MILLLINERY

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ, 74, 76 and 78 WHITEHALL ST.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS Tuesday & Wednesday, March 16 & 17

American Chips, Coburgs, Swiss Johips, Euginsu Sanda, Caliba, Shape, and Siraw manufactured. Also, enormous stocks of Silks, Velvers. Ornaments, Flowers, etc. COME ONE! COME ALL!

ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH

54 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

Just Received!

SPRING STYLES IN LEGHORN, MILAN AND CANTON

and IMPORTING HOUSES of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS by which we will be enabled to secure the very LATEST NOVELTIES at PRICES will

Picture Frames. Novelties in Easels, Silk Velvet Frames, Ebony and I Frames, Engraved Frames, Etc.

A large stock of these goods on hand and made to order. Also, a full line of BUSTIC and WALNUF FRAMES, All at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. L. WURZBURG,

"THE BAZAR."

in Spring Cassimeres just Cambrics, and other goods opened at John Ryan's.

The annual election of the Hibernian Benevolent Society was held last evening at 4 o'clock, and the following officers were elected:

elected:
President—John H. Flynn.
Vice-President—T. Burke.
Treasurer—James Walsh.
Secretary—Thomas Nunan.
Assistant Secretary—P. Carroll.
Relief Committee—Thomas Grady, James
P. Cannon, Captain A. Connolly.
Finance Committee—O. C. Carroll, John
H. Elsworth, M. Nally. Elsworth, M. Nally. Investigating Committee—J. J. Duffee, V. Dowling, H. M. Scott, James O. Harris, On motion of M. Nally the society unan

Handsomest assortment of

Dress Goods and Fancy Ribbons in Georgia at John Ryan's. -Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best

Bargains in 10-4 SHEETINGS damaged by water at John Ryan's.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it tobe a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asshma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. druggists.
marii-diw thur sat tues &wkylt

500 pieces New Style Silks and Satins just received at Ryan's.

The Strasburg Clock. The Strasburg Clock.

This farnous piece of mechanism is attracting numerous visitors at 72 Whitehall street, where it is on exhibition morning, afternoon and evening. All who have seen it express themselves as highly delighted, and many who have seen the great original pronounce it a faithful copy. As the word "model" may convey an idea that it is a small affair, it may perhaps not be out of place to state this is nearly twelve feet high Every one should pay it at least one visit.

A big lot of goods damaged by water are being sold at Ladies' fine John Ryan's at a bargain.



Big Bargains in Buntings, Alpacas, Lonsdale damaged by water, at Ryan's.

No.5 Whitehall Street, CENTENNIAL BUILDING,
And fitted up in every department with newest
designs of

Meriden Company's Electro Plate. Lovers of Fine Art will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock, which is the largest and most complete in the South.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention. A. F. PICKERT

New styles in French and

German Cassimeres are the handsomest ever shown in DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to tres all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cure in curable cases, Office and residence No. 330 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Threst Lungs and Catarrh reated by inhalating. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Erap-Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofu's, Billosmess, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Live Complaints, all diseases pecular to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swolles Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a m, to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.

Big bargains in Marseilles Spreads at JRy an's to-day. Tapestry Brussel Carpets at Ryan's, damaged by water, at

75 cents, worth \$1.25. Cheapest Farniture House in There are immense stock elegant Parior and Chamber Suites, Sideboards, Hat Racks, Book Cases. What Nots, Marble Tables, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Desks, Office Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Spring Beds, and everything else at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. I have determined to reduce my stock before 1st April. Any one wishing bargains in Furniture will find them at P. H. SNOOK.

them at P. H 330 mar16—d3t tues thur sat Special Inducements in

Shoes to-day at John Ryan's.

We call special notice to the entertainment to come off on the 30th instant at DeGive's opera-house, for the benefit of the First Methodist church Sunday school. The ladies having it in charge are sparing no pains to make it a success, and we think we can safely promise a pleasant evening to all who attend.

Special Bargains in New